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Algeria	420 Dhs.	Iran	120 Rls.	Pakistan	70 Rs.
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Allies Will Press Russia for Missile Talks in October

United Press International
BRUSSELS — Members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization agreed Tuesday to propose to the Soviet Union that talks be opened within a month on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles, NATO officials said. "Our aim is to start the talks going in the first half of October," said one official.

Pershing-2 missiles and 464 Cruise missiles, capable of reaching the Soviet Union from launching sites in Western Europe. The missiles would be ready for deployment in Europe in about three years.

Planes, Subs

Moscow has sought to include in any new arms control talks what it terms forward-based systems, apparently meaning planes and submarines capable of firing nuclear missiles into Soviet territory. Washington wants to keep such systems out of the negotiations, according to NATO sources.

The sources said that the Soviet Union has more than 100 SS-20 missiles, each carrying three or four nuclear warheads, aimed at Western Europe. The special NATO consultative group was set up to prepare approaches to Moscow on talks for a balanced limitation of such weapons systems on both sides. The group is headed by Reginald Bartholomew, director for political and military affairs at the State Department.

In its discussions over the past two days, the group — including all NATO nations except France — took into consideration the recent developments in the Soviet position and noted that these developments appear to open the way to beginning the preliminary exchanges leading to arms control talks. A statement read by Mr. Bartholomew after the session Tuesday.

A NATO official said that for a long time the Soviet Union had demanded that the Western alliance cancel its missile modernization decision as a condition for new arms limitation talks. However, the Russians dropped this condition two months ago when Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany met with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow.

On Monday, delegates in the special NATO group discussed how far east the Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles should be pulled back in any arms limitation accord. Mr. Muskie said Monday in Washington that he expected to reach agreement with Mr. Gromyko, during next week's private meeting in New York, on the time and place for preliminary talks. Sources in Washington said they expect Geneva to be chosen as the venue.

The sessions were to go into an unscheduled third day Wednesday, but United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mana Saeed Otaiba said no agreement was expected in the extra session either. The long-term price and production strategy backed by Saudi Arabia, OPEC's leading producer, had been blocked by the three OPEC price hawks, Algeria, Libya and Iran, Mr. Otaiba said. The other 10 members, he said, approved the proposal, which would boost oil prices by small amounts every quarter to keep up with inflation and other factors.



The leader of Turkey's ruling junta, Gen. Kenan Evren, speaking Tuesday at his first press conference since assuming power.

Turkish Junta Hints at Purge

Military Promises Civilian Cabinet But Vows to End Extremist Unrest

By Thomas L. Friedman
United Press International

ANKARA — With resistance to the military takeover growing, Turkey's new rulers vowed Tuesday to halt the country's "anarchy" and hinted there will be large-scale purges of political extremists in the civil service.

Flanked by the five other members of the ruling National Security Council, Gen. Kenan Evren, chief of staff of the armed forces and leader of the junta which seized power in Turkey last Friday, told Turkish and foreign journalists at his first news conference that a new civilian cabinet will be named this week.

Asked when the junta would return power to the civilians, Gen. Evren said, "I cannot say exactly when. It is not like constructing an apartment building: You cannot say that on a certain day the cement will be poured and the first floor finished."

The news conference followed reports Monday that the National Security Council had selected a new premier to replace the deposed Suleyman Demirel.

Government sources said Turgut Ozal, under secretary for the office of premier and coordinator of Turkey's economic recovery program, would likely be named for the job. Monday's official decree putting various ministries under the prime ministry made Mr. Ozal an interim premier in effect.

Mr. Ozal also has been placed in charge of all economic affairs by the junta but has not been appointed a minister. An official spokesman for the junta said that no new premier has been named.

The government sources said that Kamran Inan, Turkey's permanent representative at the United Nations in Geneva and a former energy minister, had been recalled to Ankara by the junta and would be named either premier or a minister in the new Cabinet.

Meanwhile, the army continued its nationwide roundup of suspected terrorists and political extremists. Government sources said at least a thousand people — including labor leaders, university professors, students, workers and party officials — have been detained by the army.

A group of students was rounded up at Ankara's Middle East Technical University for distrib-

ing an anti-military statement. In Adana, in south-central Turkey, movie houses have been converted into detention centers because of a shortage of government accommodation. Witnesses said graffiti promising "the junta will not succeed" were scrawled nightly on buildings.

In Istanbul, the Turkish news agency said a gunfight broke out between a group of political activists and the army, causing an undetermined number of casualties. A major security drive has been launched in the Southeast to round up many of the country's estimated 20,000 terrorists who fled there because the area was not under martial law.

The leftist mayor of Ankara was removed from his elected office Tuesday and replaced by a retired army general. The mayor of the Mediterranean city of Antalya was similarly replaced.

Comprehensive Purge

The arrests of alleged extremists appears to be a prelude to a comprehensive purge of teachers, mayors, provincial governors and other civil servants.

Gen. Evren said that the estimated 100 leading politicians in the army's custody, including Mr. Demirel and his leading opponent, Bulent Ecevit, would be released to their homes "in a very short time." He denied there was any U.S. involvement in the last Friday's pre-dawn coup, saying, "There was absolutely no American involvement. They did not even know beforehand." The army's seizure of power was prompted by the anarchy in Turkey and nothing else, the general said.

The army, Gen. Evren said, would introduce new legislation to combat terrorism and speed up prosecutions. Sources close to the junta said these measures will involve the setting up of "security courts" to try political crimes quickly. The decisions will not be open for appeal.

Gen. Evren said the army commanders would convene a constitutional assembly of legal experts to draft a new basis for "a healthy and functioning democratic order." The existing "electoral law and political parties law, which paved the way for today's conditions, shall either be amended or new provisions introduced."

OPEC Price Wrangle Continues in Vienna

By Robert McCarmey
The Associated Press

VIENNA — OPEC ministers broke up their special Vienna meeting Tuesday night without agreement on a long-term proposal calling for oil price increases every three months.

The sessions were to go into an unscheduled third day Wednesday, but United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mana Saeed Otaiba said no agreement was expected in the extra session either.

The long-term price and production strategy backed by Saudi Arabia, OPEC's leading producer, had been blocked by the three OPEC price hawks, Algeria, Libya and Iran, Mr. Otaiba said. The other 10 members, he said, approved the proposal, which would boost oil prices by small amounts every

Index System

Oil, finance and foreign ministers of the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries spent a second day discussing the index system, linking oil prices to world inflation, economic growth rates and currency fluctuations. The plan requires formal approval at a summit of OPEC chiefs of state in Baghdad, Nov. 2-4. It cannot take effect, however, until OPEC unifies its prices, which currently range from Saudi Arabia's \$28 for a 42-gallon barrel to \$37 charged by Algeria, Libya and Nigeria.

Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said Tuesday the two sides "were not far apart."

The militant leaders want the Saudis to raise their price to the official OPEC level of \$32, but Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal said countries charging higher prices will have to reduce them in return.

"Some countries who overpriced their oil will have to come down," he said.

OPEC members have granted temporary discounts or eliminated temporary premiums for their oil, on occasion, but they have never

Steelworkers in Poland Apply for First New Union

From Agency Dispatches

WARSAW — Steelworkers in southwest Poland filed the first application for recognition as an independent union, the Polish news agency PAP reported Tuesday. If accepted by local courts, the group could become the first autonomous trade union in the Soviet bloc.

The application was filed with the district court here by a committee at the Katowice Steelworks, PAP reported.

"After the court verdict — and if registration is valid — the new agency PAP reported Tuesday, like opening accounts for collecting dues," the agency said. The dispatch gave no details on the number of members of the proposed union or whether membership included employees other than steelworkers.

Polish workers won the right to establish unions independent of state control during widespread strikes last month along the Baltic seacoast and in the Silesian coal fields around Katowice.

Scores of committees in at least a dozen cities throughout Poland are working to organize their own independent unions under terms of the strike settlements, which the government says apply nationwide.

Central Council

Last Sunday the government told worker committees seeking to become unions to apply to the Warsaw District Court rather than the Central Council of Trade Unions, the Communist Party-dominated labor organization scorned by the strikers.

In Gdansk, delegations from union committees throughout Poland were expected to meet Wednesday to review their progress and look at a charter drafted by the shipyard workers committee which led the coastal strikers.

Gdansk strike leader Lech Walesa said that there are no plans to form a national federation of independent unions at Wednesday's meeting.

"We are not prepared yet to form a national federation," Mr. Walesa said. "The future will show whether people from all over Poland will join us."

Party Reorganization

Polish newspapers Tuesday carried further calls for a party purge and the first formal proposal for limiting the tenure of party leaders, heralding what could be a thorough, unprecedented restructuring of Polish Communist Party operations.

"If the first party secretary was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.)"

Mass Political Arrests Reported in Kabul

By Barry Shlachter
The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The pro-Soviet regime in Afghanistan has carried out mass arrests of political dissidents in Kabul after successfully infiltrating underground groups responsible for recent acts of terrorism, Western diplomatic sources said Monday.

The sources, who declined to be identified, said that the almost daily assassination attempts on ruling-party figures have virtually stopped as a result of secret police sweeps in the city. They did not say how many dissidents were arrested.

The sources said an unnamed Afghan recently released from a Kabul prison told them that he saw a number of detained persons who were members of two underground opposition groups — Sama and Hazop Islami. Sama is a leftist group opposed to the pro-Moscow, ruling Khalq Party, and Hazop is a rightist Islamic party based in Peshawar, northwest Pakistan.

Meanwhile, a Kabul Radio

broadcast monitored in New Delhi said Monday that one of two Afghan ministers reported killed by Moslem insurgents battling the Marxist regime in Kabul is alive and in good health.

Conflicting Reports

Afghan rebels issued a statement in Pakistan Sunday claiming tribesmen in a remote Afghan mountain village had lured the public works minister, Nazar Mohammed, and the frontier af-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

First Known Case

This is the first known case of a member of the 85,000-man Soviet military force in Afghanistan seeking to defect, and it was not apparent what his motivations were. However, the case offered a chance for the United States to capitalize on the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, and there was concern that the Russians might try to prevent the soldier from leaving Afghanistan.

State Department officials said that the United States was pondering whether to grant the enlisted man asylum, but it was assumed here that unless he changed his mind, it would be given to him. The chief problem, officials said, was how to get him out of Afghanistan if the Soviet Union, and its virtual client, the Afghan government, refused to provide safe passage.

The last publicly reported case of a Soviet military defector was in September, 1976, when Lt. Viktor Belemko, a MiG-25 pilot, flew his plane to Japan with the express demand that he be given political asylum in the United States. It was given to him, and he now lives inognito under a new identity in this country.

Officials were unwilling to provide many details of the new case, but Defense Department sources had said previously that Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan were having serious morale problems, due in part to the difficult fighting conditions against the insurgent forces, who are known not to take prisoners.

The issue of political asylum has been a touchy one for American officials for some time. At present, a large group of Soviet citizens, members of the Pentecostal sect, are living in the U.S. Embassy compound in Moscow. They

South Korea — Too Much, Too Soon?

By Jonathan Kandell
International Herald Tribune

ULSAN, South Korea — Welding torches flicker through the night at the world's largest shipyard, the Hyundai Heavy Industries drydock jutting into the white-topped waters of the Korean Straits.

Smoke billows over the bay from a neighboring chemical plant also owned by Hyundai. And a nearby assembly line cranks out South Korean-designed motor vehicles, stamped with the Hyundai trademark.

These are the big legions of Third World industry. Until quite recently, giant complexes like Hyundai's installations here seemed to be making South Korea an enviable economic model for developing nations.

While most of the Third World has been under the burdens of the post-1973 oil crisis, sluggish economic growth and political instability, the South Koreans roared through the last decade with more than 10 percent annual growth rates, 40 percent yearly increases in exports, and a predictable if dictatorial political scene.

But in less than a year, the South Korean model has taken a severe beating. The great leap forward from light industry into heavy sophisticated manufacturing — the dream of every developing nation — seems to have been overly ambitious and premature.

Misplaced Enthusiasm

The last round of oil price increases cut deeply into the trade balance and created doubts about energy-consuming heavy industry. With export growth faltering, Korean planners are wondering whether the concentration on heavy manufacturing has allowed their textiles and electronic goods to become less competitive in markets abroad. The gross national product will probably register zero growth this year and inflation may top 30 percent.

And in the aftermath of President Park Chung Hee's assassination last October, political turmoil has aggravated the economic setbacks. There were riots in the southern city of Kwangju in May which were harshly repressed by the army, leaving several hundred people dead. Then a

"social clean-up" campaign jailed 17,000 people — mostly "hooligans" and petty criminals, according to the government, but also large numbers of political dissenters — and up to 9,000 government bureaucrats lost their jobs in a purge.

The new strongman, General Chun Doo Hwan, who took over as president this month, has promised to restore order and economic growth. But a good deal of uncertainty faces even the most powerful business conglomerates like Hyundai, a Korean family-controlled group of 31 companies with a total annual turnover of almost 5 billion dollars, accounting for about 10 percent of the country's GNP.

Like the nine or 10 other giant industrial groups which

The great leap forward into heavy manufacturing — the dream of every developing nation — seems to have been premature.

have dominated the "Korean economic miracle," Hyundai prospered under a system that forged close ties between big business, high government officials and the military leadership during Park's 18-year tenure. While smaller businesses had to seek bank loans at the going market rate, the big groups could count on low-interest, government-backed credits amounting to subsidies.

"There was a really strong, symbiotic relationship between Park and the big industrial magnates," a foreign economist says. "He viewed them as his personal agents for economic development. The problem for these guys is that Gen. Chun and his closest aides have only been exposed to military life and organization. Chun says that he is in favor of businessmen, but they seem concerned that the new government has a kind of puritanical hostility to big business and profits."

Recently, newspapers have prominently displayed photographs of wives of leading business executives exercising in military uniform, as part of a "purification drive" decreed by Gen. Chun.

Only a few weeks ago, Kim Woo Chong, chairman of

the Daewoo group, another big industrial conglomerate, announced that he was voluntarily contributing about \$30 million to social welfare. This immediately sparked rumors that he had been pressured by high officials into disbursing part of his huge assets, or that he was trying to ingratiate himself with the new authorities in the hopes of picking up government-backed loans.

The Hyundai Group has also had its share of public embarrassment lately. Its construction company, South Korea's largest overseas contractor, was accused of bribery in Saudi Arabia and slapped with a two-year ban on new projects in that country. The affair unfortunately coincided with Gen. Chun's campaign to root out corruption in South Korea.

Horatio Alger Story

Ju Yung Chung, the 65-year-old founder and chairman of the Hyundai Group, concedes that there has been "a period of a certain amount of confusion in politics and economics" after Park's assassination. But he insists that stability is returning under Gen. Chun and says that he is confident his group can establish close relations with the new government.

Mr. Chung is a Korean Horatio Alger: he began as a poverty-stricken dockworker, moved to Seoul as a shop clerk, and eventually saved enough money to buy a car-repair garage.

His business expanded into light industry, and he was already a prominent businessman when he befriended Park in the early 1960s. During the last two decades, Mr. Chung and his four brothers built an industrial empire that produces everything from textiles to ships and nuclear-plant equipment.

The Ulسان shipyard was supposed to be the crowning star of the Hyundai constellation and of South Korea's heavy industrial thrust. With a plentiful labor force from nearby Pusan and enormous government-backed loans, the yards began production in 1973, only a year after the ground-breaking ceremony.

A plaque at an administrative building commemorates a visit by Park and quotes him: "Shipbuilding makes a nation rich."

But many other countries expanded their shipbuilding industries about the same time, and the oil crisis threw

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Iranian Speaker Hojjat-ul-Islam Moosavi Khomeini, the leader of the militants who are holding the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, conferred in the parliament members started debating the hostages issue Tuesday.

Less Optimistic

Reporter Changes View Hope for Hostages

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Carter is optimistic that he will be able to secure the release of the hostages held in Iran at this time for an early end of the stalemate over the U.S. hostages in

either optimism or pessimism and did not rule out the possibility that the statements by Iranian authorities might come to nothing. But Mr. Muskie appeared to disagree. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Soviet Soldier Gets Refugee In U.S. Embassy in Kabul

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Soviet soldier has sought political asylum in the U.S. Embassy in Afghanistan, raising new problems in Soviet-American relations, State Department officials said Monday. The United States granted an order of temporary refuge for the soldier.

John Trantner, the department spokesman, confirmed that the enlisted man had entered the embassy in Kabul Monday morning and added that "we are making every effort to see if arrangements can be made that will be consistent with the expressed wishes of that soldier."

A major problem is that the United States, as a rule, does not grant political asylum abroad. But officials said that exceptions can be made if the person asking for help is in danger of losing his life if he is rejected. Once it is determined that the danger no longer exists, the subject must leave the embassy.

Officials said the matter was so delicate that David Newsom, the under secretary of state for political affairs, raised the matter with Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin here Monday. Reportedly, the U.S. Embassy in Kabul expressed concern that either Soviet or Afghan forces might try to enter the American premises to get the soldier back.

This is the first known case of a member of the 85,000-man Soviet military force in Afghanistan seeking to defect, and it was not apparent what his motivations were. However, the case offered a chance for the United States to capitalize on the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, and there was concern that the Russians might try to prevent the soldier from leaving Afghanistan.

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The issue of political asylum has been a touchy one for American officials for some time. At present, a large group of Soviet citizens, members of the Pentecostal sect, are living in the U.S. Embassy compound in Moscow. They

IDE

Age in Tokyo

Japan has restricted its policy role to economic affairs. In the past few years that policy has changed. (Continued on Page 4.)

Stone Texas

A public Texas points to a Democrat in this election. Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan are well aware of the importance. Page

Plutonium?

Stage of plutonium is pressure on the White House to increase production of bomb-grade substance first time in more than a decade. Page 3.



PRECISION DRIVING — A GI guides a 155mm howitzer through the main street of the town of Laubenzedel, Lower Franconia, during current NATO maneuvers in West Germany.

'Serious Financial Position'

British Airways to Reduce Flights, Staff

LONDON — British Airways, faced with "a very serious financial situation," will cut 50 flights a week, sell important London property, and reduce spending and employees in a bid to "avert a crisis," the state-owned company said.

The proposed cuts include the money-draining flights by super-sonic Concorde from London to Singapore, and more than 3,500 employees this year alone.

"This is emphatically not a crisis," chief executive Roy Watts said in announcing the cuts on Monday. "We are calling on our whole work force to join together in making quite sure it does not become one."

"We are in a very serious financial position," he said. "If we allow it to continue our whole future is at risk."

Heavy Losses
BA ran up pre-tax losses of £17 million (\$40.8 million) by July this year, against profits of £42 million (\$100.8 million) over the same period last year.

The airline will raise at least £300 million (\$720 million) by selling and leasing back two large urban air terminals and other property, and selling its hotel interests. Fifty uneconomic services will be dropped to save £20 million-£25 million (\$48 million-\$60 million) a year and reductions in employees and fuel costs will save annually up to a further £50 million-£60 million (\$120 million-\$144 million). The airline will also slow the delivery rate of new aircraft.

Britain's inflation rate of 16 percent has combined with the strength of the pound to cut tourism and worsen the worldwide airline recession for BA, Mr. Watts said.

Earnings Down
Between January and May this year, he said, earnings were nearly 11 percent below BA's target and 8 percent down on the same period last year.

BA will not, however, abandon its aircraft re-equipment program, which includes the Boeing 767, nor seek government aid, he said.

But observers said the airline is unlikely to accept its seventh Concorde from the government because its sixth has never been used. Services to Madrid, Malaga and Gibraltar will be reduced and the Gatwick routes to Düsseldorf, Frankfurt and Zurich will be suspended for the winter. The separate Gatwick services to Copenhagen and Stockholm will be combined. Also suspended are the Birmingham-Copenhagen, London-Guyana, and London-Tokyo via Moscow flights.

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Leftist Turkish City Stays Calm, But Fears Storm of Repression

By Loren Jenkins

UMRANIYE, Turkey — The red stars that marked the shops and offices of Marxist-led consumer cooperatives here have been carefully painted over so as not to antagonize the military.

A visitor looking Monday for one of the city's most militant leftist artists, who had been quite talkative in an encounter three weeks ago, before Turkey's latest military coup, was told politely that he had left to visit relatives. In fact, he has gone underground to avoid possible arrest.

Residents of Umraniye are clearly worried that the present outward normality is nothing but the calm before a repressive storm. Four days after the armed forces took control of Turkey, promising to curb extremists of the right as well as the left, this working-class city on the Asian side of the Bosphorus, across from Istanbul, has been left alone despite the knowledge that it is run by Marxists.

Social Injustices
Nervous and apprehensive about the military takeover, the determinedly Marxist residents of this bleak squatters' city express the hope that the troops will curb the social and economic injustices, which they say are its root causes. "If the army fails to do it this time," a factory worker said, "then it will be up to the people themselves to do it."

Umraniye, christened by its Marxist residents "The City of May Community," after May Day, the international labor holiday, was considered by leftists as one of Turkey's so-called "liberated zones," where central authorities had little control.

Military patrols of blue beret-wearing soldiers, with their automatic rifles slung in front of them, still amble down the potholed main street. But, according to the inhabitants here, so far, there has been no military crackdown since the coup d'état last Friday.

There have been a few arrests around the city and random searches for arms have been conducted in a few homes. But that sort of thing has been the norm here for the last two years, since the city, like one-third of the nation, was placed under martial law in 1978.

Some residents who before had spoken with great vehemence about their Marxist leanings and their opposition to the state, were

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picking their words with great caution Monday and many of the shadowy executive committee that actually runs this city of 220,000 were at pains to publicly express words of hope—if not satisfaction—about the military coup.

"I think it [the coup] could be a good thing," said a metal worker. "That is, it would be good if the military ends the fighting between brothers."

One of the leaders of the "1st of May Consumers Cooperative" said that he hoped the army would be unbiased and just in its rule, not siding with the "employers, the capitalist class" as he said they had done after their last intervention in politics in 1971.

"The army must protect the interests of the working class too," the cooperative official said. "If there is to be a crackdown, it should not be merely of those on the left but those on the right, too."

At a gathering in the city's tea-house, amid tables of mustached men playing cards and drinking tea in lieu of the traditional Turkish coffee, which today is rarer than jobs here, a young unshaven man who professed to be among the unemployed said: "We must not be prejudiced. We must wait and see what the army does."

To a man, the citizens who gathered in the tea shop to talk with a familiar visitor insisted that the real issue in Turkey was not so much the violence but the social inequality that spawned it. Unless the military rulers of the country could deal with that, their rule could hardly be successful, they said.

The tensions felt in the city, despite its residents' efforts to pretend that all was normal, were palpable when suddenly in the middle of the animated discussions a jeep screeched up in front of the tea shop with five soldiers automatic rifles slung at the ready and a hush fell over the establishment.

Card players suspended dealing. All conversation ceased and everyone looked coldly out of the window pretending to ignore the soldiers. The air was suddenly electric with fear.

When it turned out that all the soldiers wanted was tea, there was noticeable relief and relaxation. Conversation and confidence returned and the card players resumed slapping their cards on the table with a jarring whack. "We have nothing to be afraid of," said the unshaven, unemployed youth who had been the most animated talker. "We have done nothing wrong."

Mass Arrests Are Reported Of Kabul Dissident Groups

(Continued from Page 1)

faiz minister, Faiz Mohammed, to their deaths.

But a broadcast by the state-run Afghan radio monitored here said Nazam Mohammed inaugurated a "hospital extension project" Monday in the southeastern province of Ghazni. His voice was not heard on the broadcast.

Insurgent leaders had said the two ministers were taken from a helicopter when they landed to attend a traditional jirga, or tribal council in Pakia province, tied to wooden stakes and shot by a firing squad.

Some insurgent groups, however, said only Faiz Mohammed—who they said was carrying Afghan currency equivalent to \$28,000—fell into the trap. They said the money was intended for bribes.

The Soviet-installed government, has neither confirmed nor denied reports that Faiz Mohammed was slain.

'Resistance Units'
Faiz Mohammed, a lieutenant colonel in the Afghan army, was named frontier minister in December after the Soviet Union sent troops into Afghanistan to help the government fight Muslim rebels. About 85,000 Soviet troops remain.

According to Kabul Radio reports, Nazam Mohammed has been active in forming "resistance units" of party activists and sympathizers in various provinces in Afghanistan to counter increasing insurgent activity.

In other developments:
The Afghan government said that security forces had "destroyed" a group of insurgents and seized large quantities of American and Chinese weapons in the remote northern province of Samangan, Radio Kabul reported.

Moslem rebel leaders based in northern Iran said that at least 50 Soviet and Cuban troops were killed and 60 others wounded in fighting with Afghan insurgents three miles from Herat, western Iran.

The Saudis, however, have said they will not reduce production before OPEC agrees on the long-term price plan which means a compromise might have to wait for the Baghdad summit.

"We could have agreement on the long-term strategy here and postpone price unification until November," Kuwait Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah told reporters.

Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Bert was quoted by the Austrian news agency as saying a compromise was "possible" to reduce total OPEC output by 5 percent from 27 million barrels a day.

Oil ministers were expected to take up pricing and possibly production on Wednesday.

Oil ministers from Libya and Iran have hinted that they might be willing to lower their prices if Saudi Arabia reduces its output. Libyan Oil Minister Abdessalam Zagloul said earlier the market should determine the ceiling price.

Supporters of the long-term price plan say it will help consumers by assuring that oil prices will rise at a steady pace rather than jumping sharply now and then. That would make it easier to predict price levels and avoid shocks that damage economies, they say.

The proposed system would have prevented the price pattern of the past three years during which OPEC prices were frozen for 18 months from July 1977 to December 1978 and then jumped 132 percent from January 1979 to now.

From OPEC's point of view, the plan would protect the purchasing power of its revenues against inflation and declines in the value of the dollar.

The two Nobel groups never officially announce names of candidates in advance. Some names often are leaked by the individuals and organizations, including previous winners, who are authorized to nominate candidates.

OSLO — A record 70 candidates, including President Carter, King Juan Carlos I of Spain and Pope John Paul II, have been nominated as official candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize this year, according to Jakob Sverdrup, director of the Norwegian Nobel Institute.

The Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament will announce its decision on whether to award a 1980 prize or not on Oct. 13 and Mr. Sverdrup said that it most likely will name a winner this year.

The number of candidates for the prize, including both individuals and organizations, is usually around 50. Last year, when the prize was awarded to Mother Teresa of India, there were 55 candidates.

According to the Swedish Nobel Foundation in Stockholm, each of the five Nobel Prizes and the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science this year carries an award of 880,000 Swedish kronor (\$212,000), an increase of 10 percent from last year.

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Afghanistan, the Iranian news agency Pars reported.

Appeal by Red Cross

GENEVA (UPI) — In a rare public appeal, the International Committee of the Red Cross urged Afghanistan today to respect the Geneva humanitarian conventions and called on all other nations to lend their support to the appeal.

An ICRC spokesman said that the Afghan authorities closed the country to Red Cross workers June and a request for talks to negotiate a resumption of the aid program had been denied.

"Since the beginning of the armed conflict in Afghanistan we have been greatly concerned over the fate of the civilian and military victims of the fighting," the ICRC appeal said.

The spokesman said that it was decided to launch a public appeal when a message sent to President Babrak Karmal on Aug. 1 asking for the Afghan authorities to reconsider their position received no reply.

"As we seem to have reached a stalemate, we are hoping that pressure by other countries through diplomatic channels will have some effect," he said.

Carter Shifts On Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

count an end to the crisis anytime soon. He said that there have been no direct negotiations between the United States and Iran, that efforts through third parties have yet to show promise and that Iranian authorities have a history of raising hopes one day and deflating them the next.

Mr. Carter's comments in Texas apparently referred to Friday's statement by Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, listing four demands he said the United States must meet before the hostages are released. The conditions included returning the property of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the late shah, freeing frozen Iranian assets in the United States, withdrawing financial claims against Iran and pledging not to interfere in Iran's internal affairs.

British Accused of Torture

LONDON (AP) — An Iranian envoy alleged Tuesday that student protesters arrested in an anti-U.S. demonstration in London last month were tortured "physically and mentally" and one boy was offered his own urine to drink by a prison officer.

But Mousavi Garmodi, the special envoy of President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, told a news conference that Iran had "no intention" of retaliating against the British in Iran. Britain closed its embassy in Tehran Sept. 9 because it feared its four remaining diplomats there might be seized as hostages.

Mr. Garmodi is visiting London in the wake of the deportation of 20 Iranian students who demonstrated outside the U.S. Embassy here in the first week of August and later refused to cooperate with authorities when arraigned in court.

Mr. Garmodi accused British authorities of gross maltreatment of "our gallant students. He alleged that those students in detention had been treated "worse than I and worse than many others who were put in jail when the shah was on the throne" in Iran.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Bokassa Said to Confirm Gem Gift to U.S.

PARIS — Jean Bedel Bokassa, the deposed emperor of African Republic, has confirmed that he gave gifts of diamonds to French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and his family, U.S. French weekly, Le Canard Enchaîné, reported in this week's edition. "You can't imagine what I've handed over to that family," Bokassa said by telephone from his estate in the Ivory Coast. "I am sure that the French President and his family are authentic." The weekly also quoted Mr. Bokassa as saying, "Last year the newspaper published a photograph of a 1973 letter signed by Mr. Bokassa ordering a 30-carat set of diamonds to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing who was then minister."

Hanoi Ruling Party Approves Constitution

BANGKOK — The Vietnamese Communist Party has approved a constitution that severely restricts individual rights and reorganizes the government, the official Vietnam News Agency reported Tuesday. The draft, nearly four years in preparation, is to replace the constitution of what was then North Vietnam. The former constitution gave the right to six major freedoms — speech, press, assembly, demonstration and religion. The new one replaces them with specific restrictions on each of the freedoms.

The new constitution also abolishes the presidential system, supreme power to the party. It provides for a three-tiered hierarchy controlled by a new State Council. Western and Communist Party leader Le Duan to head the Council.

3 Libyans Sentenced to Life by British

LONDON — Three Libyans were sentenced to life imprisonment for assassinating two Libyan emigrants condemned in absentia by the Libyan Revolutionary Courts. The three entered London masquerading as students and in February, but confessed they were sent to kill Col. Qadhafi's opponents. Defense attorney Ronald Grey told the court they scribed themselves as revolutionaries.

"I am very glad to have killed this man because he was an enemy of the people," Mabrouk Ali Mohammed-Giddal, 29, told Judge Brown of his shooting Mahmood Abu Nafa, 40, an emigrant in April 25. The other two, Bel-Hasan Mohammed el-Masri, 28, and Mustafa Gassmi, 26, admitted shooting Libyan journalist Mohamed tafa Ramadan, 25.

Israeli Court Sentences Militant U.S. R

JERUSALEM — An Israeli military court in the occupied town of Ramallah Monday sentenced militant U.S.-born Kahane to nine and a half months in jail for demonstrating as a Palestinian mayor.

Mr. Kahane was convicted by a three-judge panel on five counts including two counts of disturbing the public order, publishing political propaganda and insulting an Israeli policeman. The charges stem from two demonstrations by Mr. Kahane's supporters from the militant "Kach" movement in the spring. Mr. Kahane's deputy in the Kach movement, Yossi Dayan, was sentenced to two months in jail for his part in the demonstrations.

Suarez Seeks Vote of Confidence in Cortes

MADRID — Premier Adolfo Suarez asked the Cortes (parliament) a vote of confidence Tuesday to approve a new government (parliament) to try to stem leftist criticism on the economy and terrorism. He said he had the simple majority support to win the vote since taking office in 1976 — which was not expected until 1978.

Mr. Suarez went before the Cortes in an attempt to gain a new centrist government. He reshuffled his Cabinet a week after the sixth time since he was named by King Juan Carlos I to democratic government after the death of Franco.

Israel Announces Its Inflation Reaches

TEL AVIV — Israel's inflation has soared to an annual 11 percent, the world's highest, official figures showed today. Israelis, accustomed to three-digit inflation, took the new figures as a sign that wages would go up next month by 10 percent. The mandatory increases are designed to cover 80 percent rise in living costs. Separate union bargaining often makes it maintain 20 percent.

At the beginning of 1980 the U.S. dollar was worth 3.6 Israeli shekels, it is quoted as 5.7 shekels, an increase of 58 percent, well below the cost of living increase over that period.

Soviet Bloc May Seek to Avoid Rights

MADRID — East Germany has hinted the Soviet bloc may "gentlemen's agreement" with the West to limit debate on human rights and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan at the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

"The GDR [German Democratic Republic] gave a slight civilized behavior could settle the agenda question," the German newspaper said. At issue is whether the conference will debate on compliance with the agreements of the first Conference on Security and Cooperation held in 1975 in Helsinki. The Soviet Union sought to limit the review to a set period early in the conference. The United States insisted it should retain the option of the subject as events dictated.

Israel Arrests 4 Palestinians for Terrorism

JERUSALEM — Israeli military authorities announced today four arrests of Palestinians who had been arrested on charges of killing a large group of Jewish worshippers May 2 in the Arab city of Hebron and wounding 16.

A military spokesman said that all four were members of Arafat's group that had been trained in the Soviet Union.

In addition, six other Palestinians on the occupied West Bank were arrested for allegedly helping the squad with transportation and the spokesman announced.

South Korea Oversteps In March to Big Indust

(Continued from Page 1)
The tanker market into a depression. The Hyundai drydocks are now operating at only half capacity.

"We are probably the most competitive shipyard in the world, but competitiveness is not enough in this business because everybody is cutting their throats to sell ships," says T.H. Kim, managing director of Hyundai's shipyard. "We have had big losses. It is the other companies in the group that are pulling us through."

Because of such setbacks, the big business groups apparently will have to accept new government policies aimed at restructuring industry. Hyundai's automobile company is being told to agree to a joint venture with General Motors, mainly because South Korea's ambitious car-production program is operating at only 35 percent of its capacity. Three industrial companies, including a Hyundai division, have been asked to merge their separate heavy power-generation equipment manufacturing into one.

"Some serious investment mis-

takes were made in this industry," says K.W. Kim, an off the Economic Planning Board. "Now we are seeing big projects coming into and we are finding that markets are not there. There is no question that heavy industries are reeling the economy. But for now, the main should be to restore the competitiveness of our light and heavy industries and need less capital and jobs."

And as evidence that industrial groups should preferential treatment government, Mr. Kim's Economic Planning Board list of major projects does not include a single factoring venture.

Spain-Russia Agree

MADRID — Spain and Russia agreed Tuesday to a new agreement in Madrid to enhance co-operation in scientific research over the use

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Rich and Powerful GOP Pushes Carter in Crucial Texas

David S. Broder
Special Staff Writer
DALLAS, Texas — "No one has been elected to the presidency without the support of Texas," said a visitor at the other day. "So like hell and pull out."

He looked down the back lawn at a creek where a swan was swimming in the evening. Clements said, "I carry this state." Carter came to Houston to assess for himself the state of the 1976 election. He will be closely followed by Ronald Reagan and

the Republican challenger, Jimmy Carter. The state is a fund-raiser that is a record for a sinner anywhere.

It is a state of victory — but of the confidence and Republican Party in Texas. The state has gained since Gov. 1978 election. The state has carried the state. The state has carried the state. The state has carried the state.

Gov. Clements, citing polls showing Mr. Carter with only a 29 percent approval rating in the state, believes the president has plenty of problems.

According to Gov. Clements, Mr. Carter's greatest weakness is his defense-oriented state is the national security issue. "In our poll, 88 percent of the Texas voters wanted the United States to be in a position of military superiority," he said.

George Christian, once Lyndon Johnson's press secretary and now an Austin business and political consultant, confirmed that "national defense is a stronger issue against the Democratic nominees here than it's been since the Nixon-McGovern race" in 1972.

Farmers Dissatisfied
"But Carter's problem is deeper than that," Mr. Christian said. "There's a lot of dissatisfaction with the farmers over the grain embargo and other things. A lot of people who are oil-and-gas-royalty owners have been hit hard by the excess-profits tax. There are a lot of upset fundamentalists, who backed him last time and are turning against him now. And he hasn't really latched onto the Hispanics down here. They're cool to him."

The weakness of Mr. Carter's personal position was shown in a poll of members taken last month by the Texas AFL-CIO. According to state federation President Harry Hubbard, the poll showed 73 percent of the unionists said they would vote Democratic in November. But when another question was asked directly about the candidates, it was only 56 percent for Mr. Carter, 9 percent for Mr. Reagan, 2 percent for Mr. Anderson — and a huge 33 percent undecided.

With unemployment among union members at low levels in the booming Texas economy, Mr. Hubbard said, the problem had to stem from personal doubts about Mr. Carter's leadership.

Mr. Beckel and such other early Carter boosters as Land Commissioner Robert Armstrong acknowledge all these problem areas and are busy devising countermeasures. Agriculture Secretary Robert Bergland is coming into the state in early October. Mr. Beckel said, to "reminisce the West Texas farmers of their stake in the government price-support programs."

Mr. Armstrong and others remind the oil industry that it was Mr. Carter, not any Republican president, who finally signed a bill phasing out price controls.

And, like Democrats everywhere, they tell the voters that Mr. Reagan is a conservative Republican who sometimes says strange things.

So far, the early Reagan gaffes have not erased the popularity he showed in winning the Texas Republican primary, with thousands of crossover Democratic votes, in both 1976 and 1980.

Henry Cisneros, a pro-Carter city councilman in San Antonio, remarked that "Carter's hole card was that Reagan would be seen as a horrible alternative. But so far, he doesn't look so horrible. He goes out and talks to working people in language they can understand."

And to support Mr. Reagan, Republicans are presenting the most powerful array of Texas campaigners they have ever had. When he chose Mr. Bush, the former West Texas oil man and Houston congressman, as his running mate, Mr. Reagan looked Mr. Bush's big personal following to his own cadre of supporters.

With Gov. Clements, elected in 1978 as the first Republican governor since statehood, former Gov. John Connally, a convert from the Democratic Party, and Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, all working hard for Mr. Reagan's election, the Texas Democrats find themselves — for the first time — both outgunned and outfinanced.

The financial disparity will be dramatized in Houston in the next two days. Mr. Carter's fund-raising lunch for the Democratic National Committee will draw between \$300,000 and \$500,000 — none of which will remain in the state.

The Reagan-Bush-Clements-Connally-Tower dinner will draw \$2.4 million — all of which will be spent to support "volunteer activities" for the presidential ticket here in Texas.



President Carter

the voters. They see him cutting down on programs that are important to the Chicano community and they see him swinging to the right. That has demoralized the leadership. Very few leaders are really hot for Carter."

In an effort to fire up that enthusiasm, the Carter campaign is bringing Sen. Kennedy to southern Texas in mid-October to campaign for the president and is busily recruiting key Kennedy supporters for the Carter organization.

But the prospects are grim. "Last time, in Texas, Jimmy Carter got 87 percent of a 57-percent voter turnout [of Mexican-Americans]. This time, the probability is that both figures will be less. The Republicans have an excellent opportunity to break into the 20s against Carter, and the turnout will probably be lower," Mr. Velasquez said.

That is one more reason why Mr. Carter cannot count on the 26 votes of Texas this year.

Carter Said to Weigh Rise in U.S. Plutonium Output

By Richard Burr
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Carter administration is facing the sensitive question of whether to increase production of plutonium at the very time the United States is discouraging foreign governments from acquiring stockpiles of bomb-grade materials.

According to government officials, the Defense and Energy Departments have concluded that the United States is not producing enough plutonium and other bomb-grade substances to build a new generation of nuclear weapons over the next decade.

According to documents obtained by The New York Times, top administration officials, including Defense Secretary Harold Brown, have reported that existing stockpiles of bomb-grade materials are so low that delays have already occurred in some nuclear weapons programs.

The growing shortage of plutonium and another nuclear weapons material, tritium, is thus said to have put heavy pressure on President Carter to approve a plan for expanding U.S. production of bomb-grade substances for the first time in over 15 years.

Mr. Brown and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in internal discussions, are said to have supported this course of action. But in recent interviews, some State Department and arms control agency aides asserted that this step would severely undercut the administration's policy of curbing the spread of nuclear weapons to other countries.

Nuclear Reactors

The United States has produced only small amounts of plutonium and tritium since 1964, when President Johnson closed several government-operated nuclear reactors, in part to persuade other nations to give up bomb-related activities.

Since 1977, Mr. Carter has pressed a number of countries to forego the production of plutonium and the construction of so-called nuclear reprocessing plants, which can be used to extract bomb-grade substances from fuel burned in civilian power reactors.

The plutonium issue has prompted a lively debate within the administration, with State Department and arms control aides maintaining that any decision to increase production would be viewed abroad as hypocritical. The question has also stimulated congressional concern, and the House and Senate Armed Services Committees have inserted funds in the administration's fiscal 1981 budget request to increase plutonium production.

In a meeting at the White House last month, senior administration aides decided to defer a decision on expanding production until after the conclusion of the review conference of the 1968 nuclear nonproliferation treaty in Geneva. The conference ended two weeks ago and officials said that Mr. Carter was likely to make up his mind on the question in the near future.

At the review conference, both the United States and the Soviet Union were strongly criticized by many countries for continuing to expand their nuclear arsenals.

Several officials said that the issue formed part of a wider debate now under way over the future of the government's nuclear weapons complex. Most of the factories,

laboratories and testing facilities used to develop and build nuclear weapons were constructed in the 1950s.

In the early 1960s, the government was operating 13 nuclear reactors around the nation, producing over 1,000 warheads annually. American warhead production, officials said, was cut back substantially in the late 1960s, following the start of arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Administration officials said existing facilities, which have deteriorated over the past decade, could be relied upon to build a few hundred new weapons annually, the rate maintained during the 1970s, but they could not meet the requirements for warheads laid down by Mr. Carter for the 1980s.

At a minimum, officials said, the United States, under existing plans, needs to build about 2,000 new warheads for the MX missile; some 5,000 warheads for the sea-launched Trident; 1,500 warheads for air- and ground-launched cruise missiles and another 1,000 bombs for aircraft.

Although administration officials indicated in testimony on Capitol Hill early this year that higher warhead requirements could be met, Mr. Brown, in a letter last April to Energy Secretary Charles Duncan Jr., suggested otherwise.

Mr. Brown said, "I remain concerned that over the next several years available resources may not be sufficient to meet requirements for the delivery of nuclear weapons to the stockpile as approved by the president."

In the letter, Mr. Brown also said that "technical problems" and the "increasing production workload" had already resulted in delays in building new warheads.

Officials said that one option for increasing plutonium supplies was to resume operation of the so-called "L" and "R" reactors at the nuclear plant at Savannah River, Ga. At present, all of the plutonium used in American warheads is produced by three other reactors at the Savannah River complex.

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WORTH

Inward-Looking Foreign-Military Policy Dropped

Japan Now Seeks Full Role on World Stage

By Sam Jameson
Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — For years, Japan restricted its foreign policy role to economic affairs, emphasizing non-military measures for bolstering its security and confining its military strategy to its own national borders.

Now, that policy has been ended officially. Within a span of 24 days, the Foreign Ministry, the Defense Agency and the Economic Planning Agency issued statements that reversed the inward-looking policies that Japan had followed for years.

Although the change, in terms of actual policy, started about four years ago, the statements confirmed that a consensus for more positive, outward-looking policies had been achieved.

Japan's interests have long aligned it with the Western world, despite its geographical location in Asia, but the Foreign Ministry has never emphasized the country's association with the West. Before, the focus was always on seeking friendly relations with all nations, a policy that was

dubbed "omnidirectional" by Takeo Fukuda when he was premier, from 1976 to 1978.

Cited as the reason for the change was the growing military power of the Soviet Union. However, the ministry's recent statement talked not merely of Soviet moves in areas surrounding Japan, but declared that Moscow was using

NEWS ANALYSIS

ing its military power to forward its political interests in Africa and the Middle East, not to mention Afghanistan. In a dramatic broadening of focus, the Foreign Ministry declared that those moves by the Soviet Union affected Japan.

Illustrating the ministry's new concerns, Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito, returning from a trip to Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan and China, opened a drive to deny United Nations recognition to the Vietnam-backed government of Heng Samrin in Cambodia.

He ordered Japanese diplomats to contact more than 40 nations that had not decided how they would vote on the question of

Cambodian representation at the UN when the issue comes up in the General Assembly this fall.

Mr. Ito also took the unusual step of calling in U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield and urging that his government join Japan and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in supporting the ousted Pol Pot faction as the true government of Cambodia.

In a separate report on national security, the Foreign Ministry said for the first time that the defense of Japan should not be considered in isolation from the rest of the world. Rather, it should be considered as part of a global effort to combat Soviet military and political advances.

The ministry even challenged a traditional taboo — the question of sending troops overseas. It said that Japan should contribute "personnel" to UN peace-keeping efforts around the globe and did not rule out including military men.

The same kind of shift was displayed in the Defense Agency's statement. In a preface, Defense Director Joji Omura said that "as a member of the Western world, we must consider our defense in connection with the defense efforts made by other Western nations."

As logical as such comments may appear to outsiders, the lingering aftermath of World War II had forced Japan's military planners to avoid any suggestion that Japan might play a role, however indirect, in the security of any other nation.

The Defense Agency also acknowledged for the first time that Japan's forces are insufficient to cope with even a small-scale attack on Japan. Previously, it had sought support for steady boosts in military spending by stressing the limited goals of Japan's strategy, but in these arguments were focused on current shortcomings.

Backing up the new emphasis on a more active foreign policy and on broader attention to defense, Premier Zenko Suzuki's Cabinet approved special increases in budget requests for foreign aid and military spending.

Although Mr. Suzuki ordered that the overall budget deficit be reduced by at least \$9.1 billion compared to this fiscal year, the Defense Agency was given permission to request a budget increase of 9.7 percent for itself.

Even the Economic Planning Agency joined the call for a more active international role for Japan. In its statement, the planning agency echoed the Foreign Ministry's argument that Japan must stop looking at world conditions as a factor to which Japan must adjust and start looking at them as something that Japan must seek to change for the better.

Opportunity

Toshio Komoto, the agency's director, later pointed out in a speech that the vitality of Japan's economy gives the nation a unique opportunity to devote more attention to such matters as foreign aid and the armed forces.

While the United States and Western European nations are struggling through slumps that promise little or no real growth this year and next, Japan's gross national product, he said, would grow by at least 4.8 percent in real terms this fiscal year.

The government's zeal has not been matched, however, by popular support. As Mr. Mansfield said last week in a speech in Kanazawa, "Many Japanese still see themselves as inhabitants of a poor island nation." And the Economic Planning Agency's statement complained that too many Japanese believe that Japan is "not yet rich."

The upshot of such thinking is uneasiness or fear any time the government tries to implement a more active foreign role for the country. Already, major newspapers and opposition political parties are attacking the calls for Japan to fulfill its responsibility as a member of the Western world as a policy that will deprive Japan of what they call a "free hand" to stand back and do nothing.

Carter to Have an Empty Chair In Presidential Debate Format

WASHINGTON — Representatives of Republican presidential nominee Ronald Reagan and Rep. John Anderson, an independent candidate, agreed Monday on a format for next Sunday's television debate between the two candidates that will feature an empty chair for President Carter.

After consulting with the League of Women Voters, an aide to Mr. Reagan said that the participants were "unanimous in their hope that President Carter will change his mind" and join in the hourlong discussion of domestic affairs. Harriet Heniges, executive director of the sponsoring group, said that the White House had declined an invitation to send a representative to the planning session.

Campaigning in Texas, Mr. Carter called the meeting between Mr. Reagan and Rep. Anderson "a Republican debate" and said, "I will not be there." He has declined to open the 1980 debates with Rep. Anderson included.

Mrs. Heniges said that a moderator had not yet been chosen, but that six panelists would ask questions of the candidates. There will be no opening statements, but each candidate would be given three minutes to speak at the end of the session.

Campaign Referees Mired In German Political Mud

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

BONN — Like a group of student monitors who do not have the authority to keep anyone after school, West Germany's board of campaign practice overseers, the supposed democratic novelty of the national elections, has turned into a joke.

After a month of daylong hearings, reprimands, admonitions and countercomplaints, the board members, five men all in their 70s, have made a virtual admission of failure in trying to keep the campaign fair and factual, saying that things must change somehow in the last three weeks before the voting on Oct. 5.

The tone of the campaign debate so far, which often hovers at the level of grade-school name-calling, was no different from usual at this past weekend. Franz Josef Strauss, the Christian Democratic candidate, called Chancellor Helmut Schmidt "a prophet of panic" and a "peacenik" and Herbert Wehner, the Social Democratic parliamentary whip, replied that the Christian Democrats were "poison for our democratic state."

Decisions Disregarded In fact, much of the public's awareness of the low level of the campaign probably results from the presence of the commission, which has called attention to the mudslinging, leading to new complaints, usually from the offending party. But the group's members have been unable to set up clear guidelines, and have responded sometimes puzzlingly to allegations rather than intervening on their own, losing authority as the parties disregard their decisions.

The campaign commission, headed by Hermann Kunst, a retired Protestant bishop, was created by the political parties themselves when they signed an agreement of intent on fair election practices last year in which they promised not to demean their opponents. The case that has brought the most attention to the commission was its decision on a statement made by Heiner Geissler, General Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, that Mr. Schmidt was a "political swindler on pensions." The reference was to the 1976 campaign, when Mr. Schmidt made a promise on increasing pensions that he could not immediately keep after the election because the government's estimates of its cash intake were wrong.

The referees, who later reprimanded Mr. Geissler for saying that Mr. Schmidt did not have the moral authority to serve as chancellor, let him off, however, on the swindler remark. Mr. Geissler told the commission that his accusation was merely figurative and political, and that he in no sense meant that Mr. Schmidt had behaved in a criminal way.

The Social Democrats have privately acknowledged that they originally hoped the commission would serve primarily as a reminder of the rules. But the referees, who later reprimanded Mr. Geissler for saying that Mr. Schmidt did not have the moral authority to serve as chancellor, let him off, however, on the swindler remark. Mr. Geissler told the commission that his accusation was merely figurative and political, and that he in no sense meant that Mr. Schmidt had behaved in a criminal way.

Students March in Nepal KATMANDU, Nepal — Thousands of leftist and rightist students paraded through the streets here Monday in a rare display of unity to protest increased tuition fees. A boycott of classes closed most schools for the day.

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High Goals for Farming, Energy

Lower Growth Target In New Soviet 5-Year Plan

By Thomas Kent
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union's master economic plan for the next five years, now in the final stages of drafting, will call for one of the lowest rates of industrial growth in Soviet history, Russian and diplomatic sources predict.

At the same time, the plan is likely to put heavy pressure on farmers and the nation's energy industry to reach high production targets in 1981-85.

The five-year plan, whose main points will probably be published for nationwide discussion by the end of this year, will be the guide for the Soviet economy into the mid-1980s and will help set the nation's economic pace for another decade beyond that.

Some figures already officially announced say the new plan will call for grain crops in each of the next five years to surpass 1978's record harvest. The plan for industrial growth is expected to be far more sober, and in line with actual results in recent years.

Oil Production

Soviet and Western specialists expect the plan to give heavy attention to energy, including massive new investments to increase oil production in the hostile climate of Western Siberia. The plan is expected to encourage additional nuclear power as well.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has claimed that Soviet oil production will peak in the early 1980s and then begin declining. Many Soviet specialists assert that production can be raised throughout the decade if the government is prepared to pay the huge costs involved for labor and technology.

According to Soviet and diplomatic analysts, the new five-year plan is likely to call for an industrial growth rate of around 3.5 to 4.5 percent per year. In the current five-year plan from 1976-80, growth has averaged 4.7 percent per year, according to Soviet statistics, compared to the goal of 6.3 percent per year.

Last year's growth was only 3.4 percent. At the start of the 1960s, growth rates were over 8 percent per year. Some Soviet analysts say industrial growth here is slowing down because the economy now produces the basic quantities of goods it needs — even if the quality is not always satisfactory. Current steel production of about 150 million metric tons per year, for instance, is judged sufficient for Soviet requirements.

Western specialists, however, also attribute the slowdown to a labor shortage and lagging technology. They note that Soviet light industry — which produces most consumer goods — is still underdeveloped compared to heavy industry, traditionally the favored sector.

Grain production is already officially planned to average from 238 million to 243 million tons a year in 1981-85, compared to the Soviet record of 237.2 million tons in 1978. The average over the past five years has been only about 209

million tons, and p counting on good weather technology to reach t gets.

This year's harvest, has been hurt by too the North and West, a in the South.

As for energy, oil p roughly on target now goal of 606 million 12.1 million barrels a The oil production tar 85 is not yet known, t viet observers believe could level off late in t 630 million to 660 t (12.6 million to 13.2 reia-a-day) as oil is other fuel sources.

Nuclear power is ex count for more than 1 the nation's electricity 1980s.

Conviction Annulled Letelier

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — appeals court Monday the convictions of two Cubans accused of par the car-bomb murder Letelier, a Chilean e The conviction of a t who was found guilty up the murder plot, w turned.

The three-judge p U.S. Court of Apper the two men convicted Guillermo Novo Sam vin Ross Diaz, must be because two key p ronessees were govern ments who were inn same cellblocks as th Castro Cubans. The at a Supreme Cou handed down June 16 the testimony of such who were cooperat government, was madn

"We are thus requir the convictions of Gu Ross and remand the rial without the benefi cial," the panel said.

The panel also rule lerno Novo Sampol, nacio Novo Sampol, be given a separate t Novo Sampol was con ing to a grand jury information from pros

Substantial Disparities

In reversing his con court said, "There was rial disparity between tist Bill E... mammy..."

U.S. District Judge Parker last March sent lerno Novo Sampol a life terms and Ignac pol to eight years' impr

Letelier, Chile's am the United States fro 1973 during the Chilean invasion of President S lende, a Marxist, was 21, 1976, when a bom under the car in which ing in Washington. A ant of Letelier, Ronni M was killed.

The U.S. governme the three Cubans were assassination plot agin that was initiated by CI police agency, then Dina. A Dina agent, U chael Townley, admit president to make ch States to carry out the tion and enlisted the C here.

Despite its overall appeals panel said th supported "the couni Guillermo and Ross, dence at the trial, ver principals of the murd Letelier and Moffitt."

Chilean Calks Quits for Si

United Press International

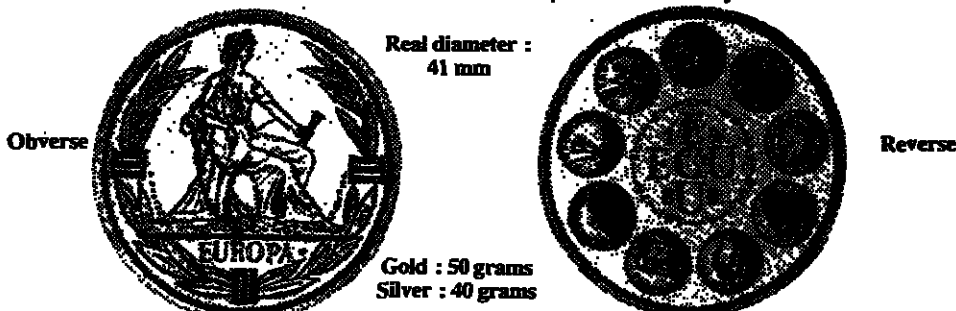
SANTIAGO — The Cabinet of Gen. August resigned Monday to president to make cha newly extended admini

A brief communique the government press that all ministers and g undersecretaries would present their resignatio the day.

The statement said the sure was taken "to leav dent free to act in the that the nation begin This was a reference to plebiscite last week in thirds of Chile's voters Gen. Pinochet's plan to military government for years.

An exceptional event for coin and medal collectors

On March 13th, 1979, the nine EEC countries officially adopted a kind of "common European currency" intended to facilitate their economic and financial exchanges: the ECU or European Currency Unit. For the moment, use of the ECU is exclusively limited to the central bank of each EEC country. It was only fair, however, that the first anniversary of this capital monetary event, widely covered in the international financial press, should be duly commemorated.



In order to celebrate the birth of the ECU in Europe, here is the 1980 commemorative coin, in a limited issue, minted in solid gold and silver in the workshops of the French Mint.

This precious issue, which is not in circulation is strictly reserved for collectors and limited worldwide to:

- 2000 Ecus in 22-carat solid gold (920/1000), weighing 50 grams each.
- 20,000 Ecus in 1st-grade solid silver (925/1000), weighing 40 grams each.

Diversify your wealth with numismatics. The reduced number of commemorative gold and silver ECU's minted for the worldwide subscription is really, ludicrously small since there are in France alone several thousand collectors. As a matter of fact, this issue was deliberately restricted in order to give it greater worth through this very scarcity and to ensure a high numismatic quotation for the coins.

A yearly issue of commemorative ECU's is planned. As the number of collectors and investors grows, the first issues will be increasingly sought after and hence valuable. Therefore, those collectors who were unable to acquire the first ECU's will doubtless be ready to make substantial offers to anyone wishing to sell them.

A precious limited issue which should acquire a high numismatic value. The very small number of gold and silver ECU's minted in 1980 in the workshops of the Administration des Monnaies et Médailles (Paris Mint) will almost certainly fail to meet worldwide demand. Last year already the subscription for the 1979 ECU was filled in a matter of weeks by collectors, investors and banks from all over the world. A year ago the 1979 ECU was worth 5.850 FF. In gold and 320 FF. in silver.

Today that very same ECU is offered for 10 000 FF. in gold and 1 000 FF. in silver! As long as the number of ECU minted cannot meet the demand, its numismatic quotation will exceed that of its weight in gold or silver.

A masterpiece of the numismatic art intended to immortalize the European Assembly and the nine EEC states.

The 1980 ECU is minted as a "fleur de coins" (unworn coins) (1) in the workshops of the world famous Administration des Monnaies et Médailles. It is engraved by Pierre Rodier, Master Engraver of the Paris Mint.

(1) In numismatics, a coin is the specimen that preserves the same features as the coins in circulation, but which are not intended for circulation. It is therefore a coin that is not intended for circulation, but which is intended for collection.

(2) In February 1980, General de Gaulle said: "The French and universal gold has been held as an endurable and valuable value for centuries."

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July 1980

Plans Postponed for Global Economic Parley

World Hopes for Wealth-Sharing Fade

Bernard Nossiter
NATIONS, N.Y. — World hopes of obtaining dollars in goods and services in the industrialized nations dealt a setback here with the failure to agree on rules for a much-anticipated economic negotiation.

The meeting, which was held in New York, was the first of a series of negotiations between the industrialized nations and the Third World. The meeting was held in New York, and the industrialized nations were expected to provide a major source of aid, distributing so-called special drawing rights for development. SDRs are a form of international money used by nations to settle debts with one another.

The industrial nations have steadfastly opposed turning the IMF into what it fears would become a printing press. The fund is dominated by the United States and other rich countries, and they could block change if bargaining is limited to the IMF's executive board. That is precisely why the poor want a central body, like the General Assembly, to have the authority to rewrite deals made in the monetary fund.

To further protect the rich, conference decisions on major matters must be reached by "consensus," agreement of all. That was satisfactory to big industrial powers such as Japan and France, but not to the United States, West Germany and Britain.

The spokesman for the poor, Brajesh Chandra Mishra of India, complained that a few nations had blocked an accord to "maintain their entrenched position." Mr. Mishra accused the three of having a parochial rather than a global view.

Donald McHenry, the American delegate, retorted that charges of insincerity would not lead to agreement.

Third World delegates were cheered by the fact that the United States is all but isolated now, and that at least on ground rules the Common Market split 7-2 in favor of the proposal. The poor countries hope that the United States will be more accommodating after the November election.

Bonn's von Wechmar to Chair General Assembly

From Chaos: German President at UN

O.C. Doelling
The Associated Press
NATIONS, N.Y. — Five years after the chaos created in the chaos of the Axis powers, a German as president of the General Assembly.

Baron von Wechmar, the president of the General Assembly, said that he and his wife had a two-year-old son because it would be a recognition of a "new Germany."

Germany and Communist many were admitted to the United Nations in 1945, and the UN's 1945 charter to Germany as one of its states of World War II.

von Wechmar, 56, said it was a first-hand look at the "chaos" that he had seen in the "from El to Tunis" as a first lieutenant in the Afrika Korps.

plomat inherited the title from a long line of von Wechmars, tracing back to a knight part in an tournament at ancient city in West Germany Province, in 844, lays down his aristocratic origins, describing his most recent forebears as "mostly civil servants, ministers, officials and officers in the army."

"We are a famous family of pris-



Baron von Wechmar

oners of war," said Baron von Wechmar, who was captured by U.S. troops in North Africa. "My father was one [a British POW in World War II]. I was one, my brother was one, both my grandfathers were prisoners and my great-grandfather was one in various wars. We've had our share of barbed wire."

At POW camps in Trinidad, Colorado, and later at Fort Eustis, Va., Baron von Wechmar learned watchmaking and took a correspondence course in journalism from the University of Minnesota.

He eventually became Bonn bureau chief of the United Press International before entering government service in 1958. He held Cabinet rank for five years as then-West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's spokesman. The two Germanys were admitted to the UN in 1973, thanks in large part to Brandt's "Ostpolitik," for which he won the 1971 Nobel Peace Prize for leading "his hands to reconciliation between countries that have long been enemies."

Baron von Wechmar, West Germany's chief UN delegate for the last six years, said that he sees his presidency of the 153-nation body — which convenes again here next Monday — as another significant step in his country's return from World War II.

In Baron von Wechmar's view, the victorious allies have pursued an impossible dream of a creating an ideal world order: "We should resign ourselves to the fact that we cannot quickly and easily change the world. We have to live with the United Nations as it is and make the greatest use of it."

Obituaries

Jazz Pianist Bill Evans, Won 5 Grammy Awards

United Press International
NEW YORK — Bill Evans, 51, a Grammy Award-winning jazz pianist who has been described as the great virtuoso in jazz, died Monday in New York.

His spokesman said that Mr. Evans died of a bleeding ulcer.

He was scheduled to appear last week with his trio at the New York nightclub in Manhattan. Because of illness, he canceled the engagement after two nights.

"He was so sick you could see he was dying," a close associate said.

Mr. Evans, a classically trained pianist, belied whatever stereotypes the general public may have of jazz musicians.

The recording industry recognized his talent with Grammy Awards in the jazz category for albums in 1963, 1968 and 1970. In 1971, he won two awards, for best performance by a group and for best performance by a soloist.

Played Flute, Violin

His most recent album, "Until We Meet Again," featured the trio with which he had worked most recently, with Joe La Barbera on drums and Mark Johnson on bass.

Born in Plainfield, N.J., Mr. Evans began studying piano at 6 and later took up flute and violin. A 1950 graduate of Southern Louisiana College, he served in an Army band, then joined clarinetist Tony Scott's group.

In 1959, Mr. Evans replaced Red Garland as the pianist in the Miles Davis Sextet, which then included John Coltrane and Cannonball Adderley.

Mr. Adderley once praised Mr. Evans for "rare originality and taste," and Joseph McClendon of the Washington Post hailed the pianist as "one of the great virtuosos in jazz."

Indian Flooding Recedes

United Press International
NEW DELHI — The monsoon-swollen waters of the Ganges River and its tributaries are receding after a month of flooding that left more than 1,300 people dead, the Press Trust of India reported Monday. Damage to property and crops in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh was estimated to be in excess of \$300 million.

Dutch Cabinet Presents Stark Budget for 1981

The Associated Press
THE HAGUE — The Dutch government announced a stark 1981 budget at parliament's opening session Tuesday, with higher taxes, an appeal for slim wage hikes and a loss in purchasing power for every level of society.

"We can expect little or no economic growth next year," Queen Beatrix said in an address to the nation, speaking on behalf of Premier Andries van Agt's center-right coalition cabinet. "We have no spare finances with which to dam up the economy. The Netherlands is at an impasse."

The 116.1-billion-guilder (\$59.8-billion) budget plan is up 6.2 percent over this year's estimated 109.3-billion-guilder (\$56.3-billion) budget. An increase in revenues is expected to bring a slight drop in the budget deficit from 6 to 5.25 percent of the gross national product.

The proposal reaffirms the government's commitment to trim back a public spending system that has more than doubled since 1950 to absorb 64 percent of the national income — second only to Sweden in Europe — in providing extensive social services.

Bokassa Kin Gets Death in Retrial

The Associated Press
BANGUI, Central African Republic — Dr. Jean-Bruno Dedevode, accused of killing a 10-month-old baby on the orders of former Emperor Bokassa, his brother-in-law, was sentenced to death Monday in a one-day retrial of the case.

The retrial was ordered by the nation's Supreme Court because of procedural errors in the first trial, which also ended in a death sentence. The court also sentenced Mrs. Yvonne Mbetigalama, Dedevode's accomplice in the poisoning of the child, to a suspended two-year term. At the first trial she had been given a suspended 10-year term.

The baby was the son of an officer executed several months before the child's birth for an alleged plot against Mr. Bokassa, who was ousted in a French-backed coup in August, 1979, and now lives in the Ivory Coast.

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Africa, ex-comm. (air).....	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 48.00	Iran (air).....	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00	Polynesia, French (air).....	\$ 225.00	\$ 112.50	\$ 62.00
Africa, others (air).....	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00	Iraq (air).....	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00	Portugal (air).....	\$ 5,400.00	\$ 2,700.00	\$ 1,500.00
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Austria (air).....	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 48.00	Israel (air).....	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00	Saudi Arabia (air).....	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00
Bahrein (air).....	\$ 255.00	\$ 127.50	\$ 70.00	Italy (air).....	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00	South America (air).....	\$ 255.00	\$ 127.50	\$ 70.00
Belgium (air).....	\$ 4,440.00	\$ 2,220.00	\$ 1,280.00	Japan (air).....	\$ 5,400.00	\$ 2,700.00	\$ 1,500.00	Spain (air).....	\$ 10,800.00	\$ 5,400.00	\$ 3,000.00
Bolivia (air).....	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 48.00	Kuwait (air).....	\$ 255.00	\$ 127.50	\$ 70.00	Sweden (air).....	\$ 612.00	\$ 306.00	\$ 170.00
Canada (air).....	\$ 255.00	\$ 127.50	\$ 70.00	Lebanon (air).....	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00	Switzerland (air).....	\$ 300.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 82.00
Ceylon (air).....	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 48.00	Libya (air).....	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00	Tunisia (air).....	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 48.00
Czechoslovakia (air).....	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 48.00	Luxembourg (air).....	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00	Turkey (air).....	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 48.00
Denmark (air).....	\$ 225.00	\$ 112.50	\$ 62.00	Malaysia (air).....	\$ 255.00	\$ 127.50	\$ 70.00	U.A.R. (air).....	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00
Egypt (air).....	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00	Mexico (air).....	\$ 255.00	\$ 127.50	\$ 70.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 48.00
El Salvador (air).....	\$ 255.00	\$ 127.50	\$ 70.00	Morocco (air).....	\$ 255.00	\$ 127.50	\$ 70.00	U.S.A. (air).....	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00
Finland (air).....	\$ 612.00	\$ 306.00	\$ 170.00	Netherlands (air).....	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 48.00	Yugoslavia (air).....	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 48.00
France (air).....	\$ 612.00	\$ 306.00	\$ 170.00	Norway (air).....	\$ 344.00	\$ 172.00	\$ 90.00	Zaire (air).....	\$ 255.00	\$ 127.50	\$ 70.00
Germany (air).....	\$ 344.00	\$ 172.00	\$ 90.00	Norway (air).....	\$ 672.00	\$ 336.00	\$ 186.00	Other Eur. Countr. (air).....	\$ 172.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 48.00
Great Britain (air).....	\$ 46.00	\$ 23.00	\$ 12.00								

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A Double No on Cambodia

The U.S. decision to vote again for the murderous Pol Pot crowd as the legitimate government of Cambodia instead of the bloody Heng Samrin bunch is an exercise in shortsighted politics. No doubt it pleases both China and the friendly ASEAN countries, most of whom detest and fear Vietnam, but it is unlikely to prevent the Hanoi- and Moscow-backed puppet government of Heng Samrin from being seated at the United Nations in a year or two.

That is not to suggest that the United States should help prop up Vietnam's rebellious ward with its vote at the UN. But there are other options. The United States could abstain on the separate questions of whether to seat the Pol Pot or the Heng Samrin regime. That would have the advantage of not offending too deeply either the Chinese and ASEAN countries or Vietnam and the Soviet Union. It has the disadvantage of being cowardly from the perspective of U.S. human rights policy. The United States could also vote no on both questions, thereby offending everyone concerned in equal measure. If U.S. delegates are able to put together a plurality behind that approach, the Cambodian seat would remain empty until an acceptable government was formed.

One argument used by the Carter administration to justify the vote for Pol Pot is that it will contribute to pressure on Heng Samrin and his Vietnamese masters to eventually ne-

gotiate to form a government that could serve as a neutral buffer between Vietnam and Thailand. But that seems unrealistic. For one thing, even though Pol Pot's forces have proved a lot tougher than expected, they are still badly outmanned and outgunned by the Vietnamese, and with the exception of occasional forays they remain locked away in their hideouts in the Cardamom Mountains. What's more, it is not in the nature of either the Vietnamese or the Soviet Union to give in to that kind of marginal pressure.

Besides, the double-no vote would have much the same effect. The Heng Samrin regime's legitimacy would not be enhanced if both it and Pol Pot's group were denied the UN seat. It's possible that keeping Pol Pot's Cambodia in the UN seat would give a slight lift to his Khmer Rouge troops, but that is only likely to make life even more difficult than it is now for the Cambodian people. Renewed fighting, even at low levels, could disrupt delivery of food and medical aid, which has recently begun to improve living conditions for the war-ravaged population.

U.S. efforts, therefore, should be directed toward persuading China and the ASEAN nations that there is an alternative to supporting Pol Pot that will neither strengthen the Vietnamese nor condone the takeover of Cambodia by military force. Both Cambodia as should be denied the UN seat.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Economic Aid and the PLO

Several Arab governments are now pressing an ugly dilemma on the two big international financial institutions crucial to the Third World. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund hold their annual meetings here at the end of the month. The Arabs want them to admit the Palestine Liberation Organization as an observer.

If they do not, the Arabs hint that they will retaliate by refusing to lend their oil wealth to the bank and the fund. But if they do admit the PLO as an observer, their support in the United States — by far their largest contributor — will be jeopardized. In either case, the bank and the fund are being drawn into a kind of corrosive political combat that can only damage their real work.

In practical terms, observer status is not worth much. It offers the opportunity to attend meetings that are, in any case, public — although not to participate in them. The Arabs' purpose is to try to endow the PLO with some degree of official recognition in as many places as possible. More broadly they are seeking, with a rising sense of frustration, strategies to translate their great financial resources into political influence.

If the two institutions refuse the PLO and if the Arabs carry out their threat, the costs to the world's poor nations will be real. The Arab oil-exporting countries would presumably continue to leave much of their money in the Western financial markets where the bank and the fund could borrow it indirectly.

But that would mean higher interest for the borrowers and perhaps less money to be lent. Those conditions are not crippling, but neither are they trivial. As for the other alternative, admitting the PLO as an official observer, the Carter administration is already having great difficulty getting funds for international aid out of Congress. The authorization for the latest contribution to the IMF is likely to come to the Senate floor this week.

On principle, the right choice is to refuse to admit the PLO as an observer. It's right not because it avoids offending U.S. senators, but because it keeps these two institutions out of an altogether extraneous political quarrel. Most Third World governments, unfortunately, still reflexively support the Arabs. They are getting increasingly uneasy about it, as the damage done them by the oil price increases becomes evident. But most of them consider the PLO a valid spokesman of one group of the world's dispossessed.

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund are run by boards representing the member countries, both rich and poor. If the Third World governments stay together, they may well have the strength to bring in the PLO. But they can do it only by risking, in some degree, the real and substantial financial aid now flowing to their own countries. It's the governments of the poor countries that now have to resolve the dilemma.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Test in Seoul

Steadily, menacingly, the new military leaders of South Korea have been tightening their grip, and now they have come to Kim Dae Jung. The former presidential candidate, who took 45 percent of the vote in 1971, was arrested some months ago on sedition charges covering political activities engaged in over many years. He has been on trial for his life in a military court and the time for his sentencing is near. The regime of Chun Doo Hwan evidently regards him not only as the ablest and most popular and therefore the most threatening of the civilian politicians but also as the symbol of the democratic strains that the regime is attempting to eliminate. He is accused of precisely the offense — bringing down the government by violence — that his accusers demonstrably committed. Yet he is in the dock.

The trial is a scandal and is being closely watched abroad. The pity is, however, that Mr. Kim's fate does not seem to be a matter of overwhelming concern at home. The subdued public reaction goes beyond the considerable rigors of martial law. Many South Koreans privately are turning away from Mr. Kim and the social and political currents he represented. The Chun regime has subtly aligned itself with certain underlying popular attitudes. It has played successfully, for instance, on the widespread and deep fears of

instability that bloomed in the wake of the assassination last October of the 18-year strongman, Park Chung Hee. Kim Dae Jung's own post-Park appeals for mass support have been turned against him in this regard. By moving against the corruption associated with the Park years as well as against "dissidents," the new regime has tapped a vein of public approval. Purges have given President Chun major patronage fodder. He was elected interim president in August — by a vote of 2,424 to 0.

It is undeniable, too, that the new leadership in Seoul has made hay by deliberately stepping back from close association with the United States. There is an element of subterfuge here: South Korea remains greatly dependent on the United States for its security and general well-being. President Chun, however, is emphasizing a nationalistic line in which the U.S. cultural as well as political presence is played down. This has not kept the Carter administration from conveying its strong concern for Mr. Kim to the Chun regime. So have Japan and many other nations. Correctly, they see his case as the first real test of whether President Chun intends to exercise his power in a manner respecting international sensibilities, or whether he prefers a status as an outlaw.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

India: A Call for Uranium

The time has come for the government of India to tell the United States plainly and unambiguously that the protracted delays and uncertainty in fulfilling the U.S. commitment to keep Tarapur supplied with enriched uranium amount to tearing up the agreement between the two countries.

Instead of promoting cooperation, the agreement signed in 1963 is now being used as a lever to pressure India to accept U.S. views on nuclear nonproliferation and to indicate displeasure over differences in foreign policy.

— From the Express (New Delhi).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

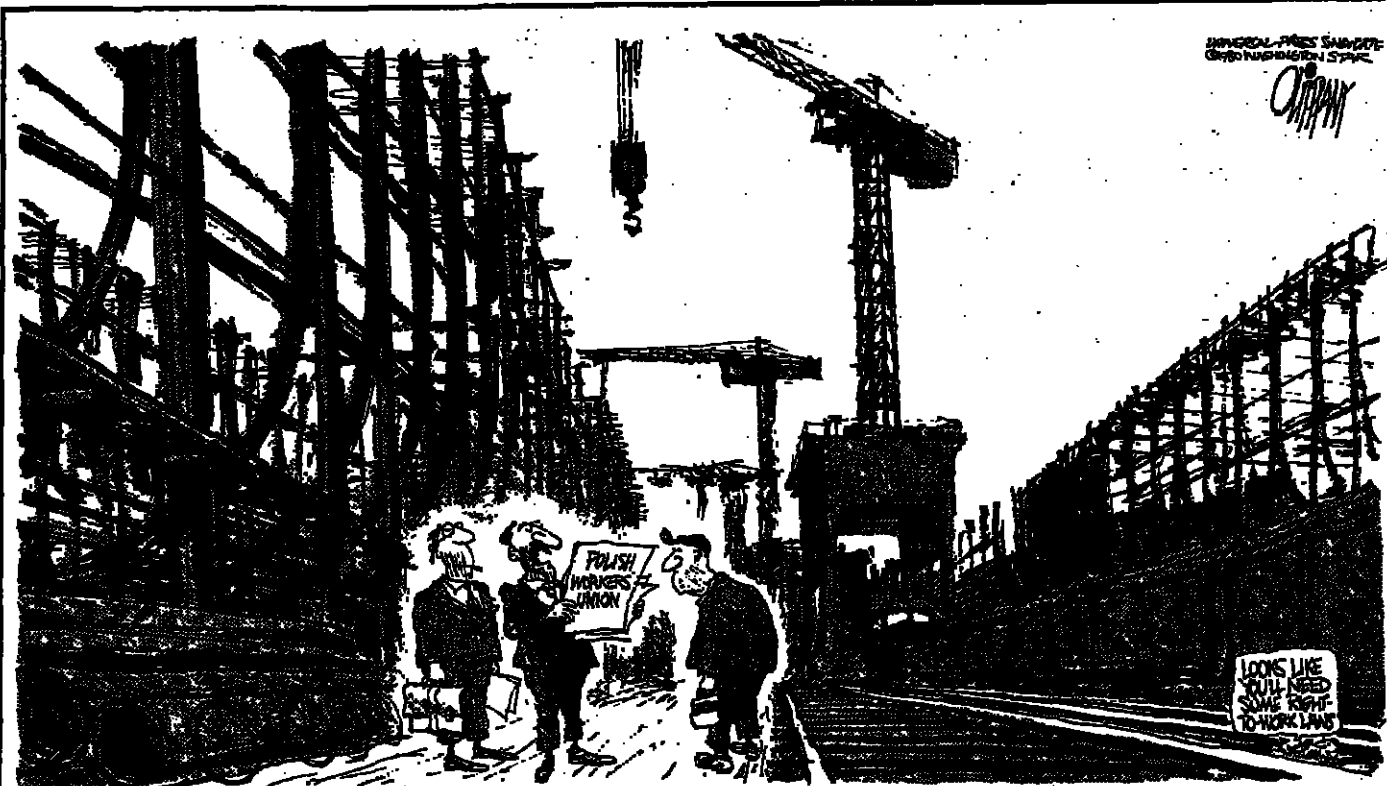
September 17, 1905

KARLSTAD, Sweden — The opinion prevails here that it will not be long before an agreement between Norway and Sweden is arrived at, and that as soon as the guns are removed from the frontier fortresses, a treaty will be signed with the future kingdom of Norway. The Norwegians will make every endeavor to save the historical fortresses of Frederiksten and Kongsvinger. It is doubtful, however, if they will succeed. Things undoubtedly were a warlike aspect in Sweden; and the Bohuslens regiments, about 4,000 strong, are on their way today to the frontier. The Swedish fleet is now split up into three separate parts, two of which are within no great distance of the Norwegian coast.

Fifty Years Ago

September 17, 1930

PARIS — The French press, in strong terms, denounces the German elections, giving victory to the Fascists and Communists, as a threat to peace, while the nationalist newspapers add to this a severe criticism of Foreign Minister Briand's policy in not being more firm in regard to the Reich. Pertinax, in the Echo de Paris, says the disturbance in the balance of parties (fascism and the ruin of German parliamentarianism) and the end of Mr. Briand's dream of a new Germany dominating the old Germany. Two months and a half have lapsed since the last French, British and Belgian soldiers left the bridgeheads, and now there is only one Germany, and this Germany believes in force.



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Tremors From Reagan's Taiwan Stance

By Michel Oksenberg

WASHINGTON — For nearly a decade, perhaps the single most successful foreign policy that the United States has pursued has been its new relationship with the People's Republic of China. Through the skilled diplomacy of three administrations, the United States has begun to forge a long-term, cooperative relationship with one of the most important rising countries in the world.

Today it is easy to forget that from the Korean War through the Vietnam War, the United States was locked in constant confrontation with China, at the cost of thousands of U.S. lives and billions of dollars. Through President Nixon's bold opening to Peking in 1970 and 1972, U.S. enmity ended, and it could concentrate its resources on its principal adversary, the Soviet Union. The United States could begin to work constructively with China in world affairs.

Ronald Reagan is now undermining that historic, bipartisan accomplishment. In his Aug. 25 press release, meant to clarify his previous statements, the former governor again mistakenly referred to "our official relations with Taiwan" and further said, "I would not pretend that the relationship we now have with Taiwan is not official."

Serious Matter

The governor's position is a very serious matter, and involves far more than symbols and semantics — it brings into question the credibility and constancy of U.S. foreign policy. When the United States established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China on Jan. 1, 1979, the U.S. government publicly pledged to Peking that henceforth relations between the people on Taiwan and the American people would be unofficial and non-governmental. Without that commitment, as those familiar with the negotiating record know, diplomatic relations between Washington and Peking could not have been established.

Following normalization, with bipartisan support Congress passed the Taiwan Relations Act, establishing the domestic legal basis for U.S. relations with the people on Taiwan. Congress deliberately fashioned that act so the president would implement it within the framework of the U.S. normalization agreement with Peking. Congress eschewed the mandating of official relations with Taiwan, but instead instructed that the president use a non-governmental agency for dealings with the island, and established the American Institute in Taiwan as that instrument.

Mr. Reagan's partisan attack makes it necessary once again to recall the evolution of the U.S.-China relationship and the reasons Washington cannot have official relations both with Peking and the authorities on Taiwan. The key to this complicated issue, of course, is that the Communists in Peking and the Nationalists in Taipei claim to be the rightful rulers of all China. They both agree that China is an indivisible entity, but they remain locked in a nonviolent civil war over which is the legitimate ruler.

From 1955 until 1970, Washington and Peking held periodic ambassadorial talks, first in Geneva and then in Warsaw. The object was to improve relations, but these negotiations floundered until the very end on the Taiwan issue. The United States in effect demanded that Peking explicitly accept America's legitimate right to intervene in the Chinese civil war as a protector of the Republic of China ensconced on Taiwan before relations between the United States and China could be established. The Chinese insisted that the United States sever all ties with Taiwan before progress could be made in final U.S. economic, cultural or strategic relations.

Animosity

With the increasing realization in both countries that this animosity diverted each from addressing real security threats, in 1970 to 1971, both sides began to demonstrate flexibility on the Taiwan issue. Without compromising its claim to sovereignty over Taiwan, Peking indicated readiness to improve bilateral relations with Washington as an interim measure before the United States severed

its Taiwan ties. Without compromising its interest in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan issue, the United States indicated that relations between Taiwan and the People's Republic ultimately had to be settled by the Chinese themselves. In short, while Soviet expansionism drove China and the United States together in 1971-72, the willingness on both sides to recognize the sensitivities of the other with respect to Taiwan was necessary to enable both to undertake what was so obviously in their self-interest.

That flexibility permitted the drafting of those three famous sentences of the Shanghai Communiqué issued by President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai in February, 1972: The United States acknowledges that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. The United States government does not challenge that position. It reaffirms its interest in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves.

To date, both the People's Republic and the U.S. government have abided meticulously by the normalization agreement, at no cost to the substance of unofficial relations between Taiwan and the American people. By law, U.S. officials do not have direct contact with the authorities on Taiwan, though the indirect channels of communication are ample and effective.

The new U.S. relationship with Peking has begun to accrue substantial benefits to the United States. The U.S. trade surplus with China will be more than \$2 billion

in 1980. U.S. oil companies have completed their seismicological surveys off the South China coast and shortly will be entering negotiations for the exploration and development of what probably are major reserves. Close to 4,000 Chinese scholars and students are now on U.S. campuses, and U.S. students and professors are pursuing research in China. Most importantly, the United States has begun to consult with the Chinese and develop separate but somewhat coordinated responses on many global issues of common concern, ranging from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan to arms control and the challenge of international economic development.

It will be difficult in the years ahead for two nations as different as the United States and China to develop a totally cooperative, non-adversarial relationship. They differ on many issues, and disagreements can be expected over such issues as arms limitation or the Middle East. Yet Sino-U.S. relations hold great promise for both countries. At this point in our new relationship, however, each side still is wary of the intentions of the other.

Peking Alarmed

Until Mr. Reagan's contradiction of his running mate, George Bush, China policy had been an exception to other parts of U.S. foreign policy. It is a case where three presidents each carefully advanced the same policy. The U.S. government kept confidences and demonstrated the seriousness of purpose and vision. And its constancy helped elicit Chinese confi-

dence in the United States and willingness to accommodate its needs.

In this context, one can understand why Mr. Reagan's remarks have alarmed Peking. The Republican candidate is one of the two persons likely to be the next U.S. president. Is China dealing with a serious country, capable of subtle diplomacy? Or is the United States unreliable in the commitments it makes? If high office-seekers in the United States challenge the normalization agreement, can Washington expect Peking to continue to uphold its end of the bargain, and acquiesce to the current extensive U.S. relationships with Taiwan?

To this date, Mr. Reagan has evaded saying whether he would abide by the normalization agreement. While the candidate has asserted he would abide by the Taiwan Relations Act, he must make it absolutely clear that his overriding commitment is to the U.S. normalization agreement with Peking, as the act demands. Until then, his candidacy threatens the future of Sino-U.S. relations. And what is seriously damaged in the process are U.S. security interests and the peaceful prospects of the people on Taiwan.

Michel Oksenberg is professor of political science and a research associate of the Center for Chinese Studies at the University of Michigan. From January, 1977, until last February he was a staff member of the National Security Council with the responsibility of Chinese affairs. He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

No Ado About Plenty

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — On Dec. 18, 1979, White House motor pool logs will show, President Carter's brother summoned a White House limousine to take him and aide Randy Coleman to the Libyan Embassy. The check for arranging meetings that led to assurances of a pro-Arab Carter policy was not yet ready; a few days later, Mr. Coleman returned to pick up \$200,000. (Neither man has yet been asked about that Dec. 18 visit.)

In an equally obscure combination of the sale of influence and the abuse of federal perks, Billy Carter again demanded and got a White House limo on March 4 of this year to drop off Ron Sprague, the accountant under drug investigation, to press the Libyans on Billy's behalf for more money.

Common taxicabs are not prestigious enough for First Brother on his private business: the White House cars, chauffeured by members of the armed forces, demonstrated to Libyan officials that the president's brother was a man of influence. Billy's illegal peddling of that influence, made possible by a brother who knew about his law-breaking and would not stop it, is a scandal of Teapot Dome proportions. However, the new standard of political ethics is now "Is it as bad as Watergate?" Unless impeachable offenses are proved, the already-demonstrated abuse of trust, misprision of felony and outright lying are dismissed as "much ado about nothing."

Payments

Some interesting things: The tennis court meeting. On June 11 of this year, when Joel Lisker of the Justice Department told Billy Carter that the government knew of secret Libyan payments, the president's brother then admitted to a \$200,000 "loan" and announced he was going to the White House to complain about harassment.

The Qadhafi agent then hurried for protection to Mr. Brzezinski, who called in presidential counsel Lloyd Cutler, who in turn argued for lawyers sensitive to White House public relations needs. But in testimony last week a hitherto concealed fact popped out: that same day, Billy also had a "brief" meeting on the tennis court with Jimmy Carter. (Strange how the president's most delicate meetings are at first forgotten, then described as "brief.") On the tennis court that June 11,

Billy was in the biggest panic of his life. I wonder: Did he not complain to his brother, as he warned Lisker he would, of harassment? Did he not mention to his brother the meetings just held with Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Cutler, or the fact that his Libyan payments were known?

Mr. Brzezinski's selective memory. The normally meticulous national security adviser insists he kept no record of the historic White House meeting on Nov. 27 with Billy and the Libyan official. But now it develops that three days later, Zbig had a telephone conversation with Billy Carter — and maintains he has "no recollection of the call." Was nobody listening — or was anybody told not to listen?

One curious conflict in Mr. Brzezinski's public statement concerns the sequence following his receipt of the top secret intelligence report about Billy Carter's impending oil deal. Mr. Brzezinski attests this took place "in March," followed by his call to Billy Carter "on the afternoon of the day I received the report," followed by his briefing of the president "the next day."

But Zbig's call with me: The White House says the president was briefed by Mr. Brzezinski about the intelligence report, as well as Zbig's call to Billy, on April 1 (Wisconsin primary day). That would mean that Zbig received the information from CIA's Adm. Turner on March 31 (which Adm. Turner will confirm) and called Billy that same afternoon.

Billy Carter has testified, however, that he thinks he returned the call from the Best Western Motel in Americus, Ga., on April 1, not March 31 — and has supplied a wealth of corroboration, including

a vivid recollection of his return that morning from an April 1 meeting with Charter Oil in Jacksonville, Fla.

Here's the significance: If Mr. Brzezinski's telephone conversation with Billy took place after, rather than before, Zbig briefed the president — then we have been misled. Then investigation by the Justice Department of the Zbig leak would have to include the president.

Telephone Records

Perhaps Zbig will change his story from "the next day" or perhaps the telephone toll records of the motel in Americus will clear this up, but right now the published dates do not jibe. And somehow, the notion of any White House staffer directing the president's brother to pass up a huge oil deal without first talking to the president stretches credulity.

The gaps in the president's diary. Jimmy Carter has made public 16 diary entries covering an 18-month period on the subject of Billy and Libya. Curiously, there were no entries for April 1, when startling news about his brother's oil fortunes became known to the president, or on June 11, when his brother dropped by at the tennis court after his devastating experience at the Justice Department. Not important enough to note perhaps?

This week, as Appointments Secretary Philip Wise exhibits his own forgettery (Appointments Secretary Dwight Chapin went to jail for saying "I don't recall"), Chairman Birch Bayh will press to cut off the inquiry. If he succeeds, the exposure of the Billygate scandal will be postponed until after the election — leaving it to special prosecution in the spring.

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A Mes From U.S. V

By David S.

ROSEVILLE, M. I. learn very quick are out knocking there is no such thing voter. But there are quiet voters, and with them more than the many meetings who are cynical, I tongue-tied when it

It was on a street collar Detroit suburb weeks ago that I met, a bearded, 32-year-old man with a mustache who has been out last November. He who claims to speak himself. But what I me as a message to candidates — and a might want to hear.

Mr. Rigney vote Carter in 1976. "When I was in Pennsylvania Avenue believed we were times and we could up proudly as a courtney said.

"But two years later Camp David and he born-again and had he said he'd learned takes he made as pre mistakes hurt 22, a and he just stands smiles about it.

"We have struggle struggling, and I do to it. My best friend little over a year ago into a house near I lost her job at Ford job at the steel co couldn't keep up th and they couldn't sell they lost everything, at the Salvation Arm.

When I asked Ronald Reagan, he'd have to vote for he keeps going the going, I'm afraid I will get my vote. Rigney said he had this until he started talk said about Taiwan Klux Klan was ridic.

"You know," Mr. on, "he's not going to speak of any foreign To them, he's just times, I think myself is nothing but a figu Reagan's case, it was that way. When I I can't help but seeing Days and the Twent on television. I hont why he's running for

As for John Anderson, said, "I don't I can jump from Rept dependent, where against everyone, an accomplish anything. What George Wallace hope to win. All he c it up."

Congress stands Mr. Rigney's estim hold these Senate he Carter and on some marked with some "Why don't they hold how many people can and how many people in the United States?

"This is a country supposed to be a job and look," he said, hand around a r where almost every has experienced over the past year. "We change all this, then something to be prom

And then Mr. Rigney something else. "I Vietnam," he said, "C month and 17 days, that hostage taking in than one week, I f country has been se

"This country is be dom," Mr. Rigney said has happened in Iran deeply, there's no w express that feeling.

"I can do without these people are livi their freedom — alth I was a prisoner in V these politicians say want to talk about it; be an issue."

"Well," said Henry an issue with me, and I it."

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(Continued on Page 10)

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INESS NEWS BRIEFS

pects to Surmount Recession

Sony, reporting record third quarter and nine-month sales, said it expects to continue its strong performance despite a currency fluctuations.

Director Kimio Okura told a press conference Tuesday that forecast for the current year ending Oct. 31 is unchanged at 44 billion yen (\$4 billion), against 44.3 billion in 1979, with net income of 17.7 billion yen last year.

The reason for the high sales increase over the first nine months of the expected record 12-month figures, was fast growth in recorders, color televisions and small cassette players.

Sell Banquet Foods to ConAgra

RCA said Monday that it reached an agreement to sell its Banquet Foods frozen foods subsidiary to ConAgra, a company based in Omaha, Neb., for cash and preferred stock.

Banquet Foods is in line with RCA's previously announced plan to focus on four basic areas of business — RCA, NBC, RCA consumer products and services, and electronics and computers. RCA said. After a definitive contract has been drawn up, it must be approved by the boards of both companies, RCA said.

Pay \$140-Million Deal for Refinery

Tosco, the second largest independent U.S. oil company, said it agreed to buy a 48,500-barrel-a-day refinery from Sun Co. in Tulsa, Okla., will be Tosco's fourth refinery and will capacity to 261,500 barrels a day, the Los Angeles-based company said. Ashland Oil is the largest independent refiner, with a capacity of 475,000 barrels.

The purchase is subject to the approval of several federal agencies. The directors of both companies. The actions were expected last two months, it said. Sun Co., based in Radnor, Pa., and 11th largest oil concern, said the sale is consistent with its plan to allocate its assets to energy resources and to consolidate its assets.

September U.S. Car Sales Sluggish

Domestic U.S. car sales in the first 10 days of September, reflecting continued economic weakness, automotive analysts said.

21.3 percent on a daily rate basis to 136,428 from 151,775 in August, according to the U.S. Automobile Manufacturers Association. The annualized selling rate stood at 7.3 million cars compared with 7.5 million in August and 6.5 million in July.

Has Small Camera-Cassette Recorder

Hitachi said Tuesday it has developed a compact color camera-cassette tape recorder combination.

The system using high density recording technology has a quarter-hour tape, compared to the half-inch tape now on the market. It weighs 5.7 pounds (2.6 kilograms) and can be played back on a television set, the company said.

Plans to go into commercial production within a few years.

MT Expects Slowdown World Trade Growth

Victor Lusinski

World Trade Service

World trade will

volume by only 2 to 3

percent compared with 6

percent in 1979, according

to the organization that over-

sees a contraction in

national flow of oil.

World trade, after ex-

ceeded 5 percent in 1979 to

\$1.6 trillion, world

trade is expected to grow

in value 0 percent in the first

half of 1980, the GATT

released Tuesday said.

It noted, the growth in

dollars was essentially

flat, combined with

fall in value relative to

prices.

First half of 1980, price

dollar terms relative to

oil, are estimated

at 17 percent, compared

with 12 percent in 1979.

Western industrialized

countries, however, are

expected to show a deficit

in 1979. The deficit of

the world is expected to

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W. German GNP Suffers Drop of 1%

Bundesbank Forsees No Real Recession

BONN — The West German

economy suffered an un-

expected 1 percent drop in

gross national product

in the second quarter

of this year, with a fall of

about 1 percent in the

gross national product

product, according to

figures released Tuesday.

The West German Bundes-

bank said in its monthly

report for September

that the reduction fol-

lowed a 1.5 percent in-

crease in GNP during

the first quarter of 1980.

But Economics Ministry

officials said that a re-

cession would be jus-

tified only if the trend

between April and June

were sustained — a

prospect the Bundes-

bank considered unlikely.

Data so far available for

July and August, how-

ever, showed the decline

in GNP had probably

not continued, the

report said.

4.5% Money Growth

The Bundesbank also

said that money stock

growth in August was

approximately 4.5 per-

cent up on fourth

quarter 1979, season-

ally adjusted, and

below the 5-percent

target set by the

Bundesbank. The bank

aims to keep its money

supply between 5 and

8 percent from the

fourth quarter of last

year to fourth quarter

1980.

It said money stock

growth has been sub-

ject to considerable

fluctuation this year,

initially climbing

too steeply, but later

flattening out. The

growth was stemmed

mainly by monetary

capital formation

at banks, although this

tendency is likely to

be diminished now

that the domestic

market boom has

waned, it said.

The GNP slowdown, also

evident in industrial

production lower

than last year, had

been widely expected

as a result of oil

price increases, con-

tracting export mar-

kets and recession in

the United States

and elsewhere.

Experts Confident

But government econ-

omic experts are con-

fident that, although

the slowdown in econ-

omic growth could

last until the second

half of 1981, West

Germany will avoid

moving into recession.

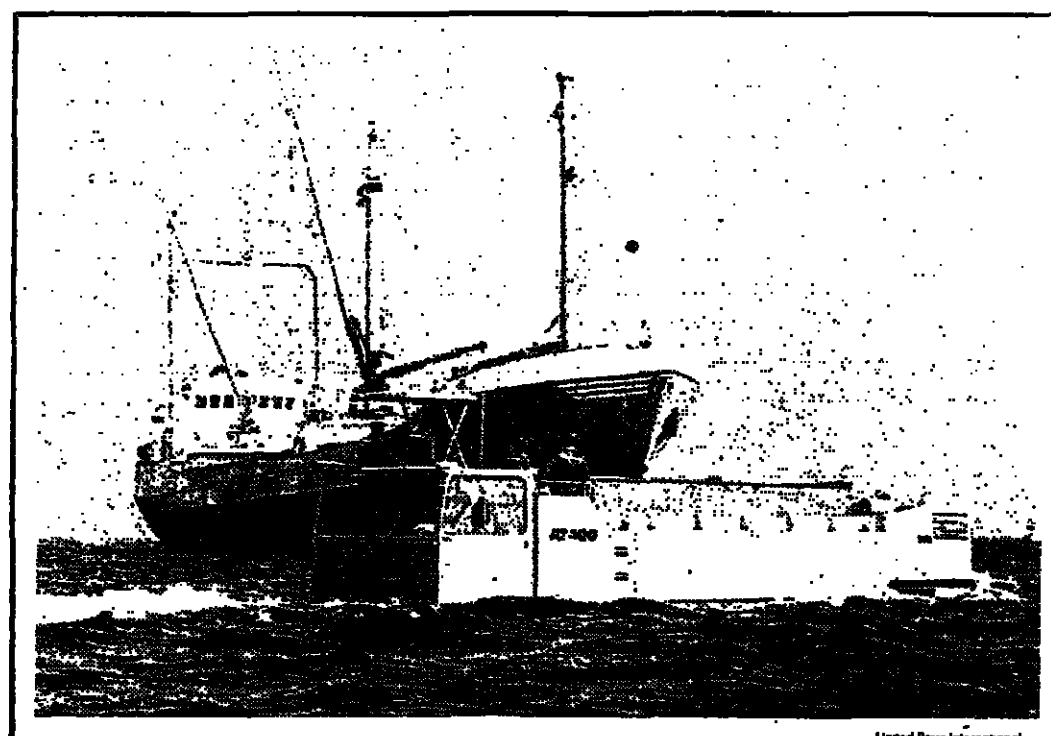
The Bundesbank said

that despite the sec-

ond-quarter drop in

GNP, West Germany's

employment work



AMPHIBIAN — A sea-going truck, recently developed by Bucken-Wolf, a subsidiary of Krupp, hauls a container to a freighter anchored off Kiel, West Germany. The truck can move at 6 miles an hour in the water, at 25 miles an hour on land and can carry up to 20 tons.

N.Y. Stocks In Broad, Sharp Rally

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the

New York Stock Exchange

Tuesday pushed broadly

higher in heavy trading

led by precious metal

and selected natural re-

sources.

Analysts said investors, fear-

ing an inflationary revival of the

economy and possible further

oil price increases, were

buying stocks that could

provide an inflation

hedge. Analysts also said

many investors who had

been buying on the

expectation of a market

pullback.

The Dow Jones industrial

average rose 8.27 points

to 945.90 as volume ex-

ceeded 58 million shares

from 44.63 million

yesterday.

The Federal Reserve re-

ported that industrial

production rose 0.5

percent in August after a

1.1 percent July decline.

Analysts said the

figure supported the view

the economy is re-

viving.

They said investors fear

that if the economy re-

covers too quickly it

would worsen inflation,

which is believed to be

already too high for

the trough of an econ-

omic cycle.

Prices were up in active

trading on the American

Exchange.

Transportation issues

were in the spotlight

following a published

report that railroads

would realize sharply

higher earnings from

increased coal hauling,

pending mergers and

industry deregulation.

Among the rail stocks,

Santa Fe, Union Pacific,

Southern Pacific and

Chessie System were

higher in active trading.

Most are engaged in

coal hauling.

Sony, which reported a

173-percent increase in

its third-quarter

earnings, was the

most active NYSE-

listed issue in trading

including blocks of

150,000 shares at

14 1/4, 100,000 shares

at 14 1/2, 100,000

Economists See Continued U.S. Decline

By Pamela G. Hollie

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Despite

speculation the U.S. recession

may have ended, the

National Association

of Business Economists

projected that the third

quarter will show con-

tinuing shrinkage in

the gross national prod-

uct and that in the

fourth quarter there

will be only a slight

improvement over the

current period of neg-

ative growth.

"It is the consensus

that the current re-

cession will reach its

trough in the fourth

quarter of 1980, that

an economic recovery

will be seen in 1981

and that, over the

next four years, real

growth will be

sluggish, averaging

only 3 percent

per annum from 1980

to 1984," said the

association's president,

Kathryn Eichhoff, ex-

ecutive vice president

of Townsend-Greenspan

of New York.

Last week, the Com-

merce Department's

senior economist,

Courtenay Slater, said

the recession had

apparently ended in

July and that the econ-

omy would grow in

the third quarter.

In the association's

annual survey, more

than 60 percent of

the respondents

agreed that the re-

cession would end

this year. But more

than half the group's

3,300 members, gathered

here for their annual

meeting, expected it

to take from three to

five quarters for the

economy to regain the

growth of real GNP

reached in the first

quarter of this year.

January 1980 has been

officially designated

by the association as

the peak of the busi-

ness cycle.

Real GNP, the econ-

omists say, will show

negative growth of

Europ

Kleber Upset Over Conti Move

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

RIS — French company officials Tuesday expressed surprise and annoyance at Monday's announcement by Continental Gummi-Werke, Germany's largest tire manufacturer, that it was dropping plans to acquire Kleber-Colombes, its second-ranking tire company.

An agreement to merge was announced by companies on June 19. Had it gone through, it would have created the second-largest rubber tire-making company in Europe, with combined sales of just over 9 billion francs (\$2.2 billion) and 26 plants employing 44,000 people.

"We are very disappointed and upset over Continental's action," said a senior French company official knowledgeable about the negotiations. He added that the acquisition not only made sense for the two companies, but also provided an answer to expansion of U.S. and Japanese companies in Western Europe.

Later, in a terse statement issued in Paris late Tuesday, said that "after verification, Kleber will know its view of the situation which could lead to an eventual rupture of engagements undertaken."

At this point, a company source explained Tuesday, that "we are considering if there are any — possibly legal ones — for reacting to this move, although it is still too early to say in form, or if the company will take any action."

Hanover, Conti's chairman, Carl Hahn, flatly refused to be drawn into any discussion of his reasons for dropping the proposed acquisition. "We are not commenting on this," he said. "We are not commenting on this," he said. "We are not commenting on this," he said.

also described as "very delicate" the question raised in widespread speculation in both Germany and France about the reasons for the negotiations.

Chip Firms Prepare for 64,000-Bit Battle

By Peter J. Schuyten
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is being billed as the fiercest battle in semiconductor design since circuit designers first learned to store computer data on silicon chips more than a decade ago.

After two years of promises and false starts, the 64,000-bit random access memory is finally emerging from the laboratory and entering production, with a host of U.S. and Japanese manufacturers vying for supremacy in this next generation of semiconductor computer memories.

In the drive to reduce computing costs by packing more performance into semiconductor chips, the 64,000-bit memory represents the latest in the state of the art in computer circuits. As such, it eventually will take its place in everything from large mainframe business computers to data terminals and even personal computers.

The silicon chips that form the central core of a computer's memory store the binary 1's and 0's, or bits, of computer information. Typically, eight bits form a byte, or an alphanumeric character — a letter or a number.

The arrival of the 64k RAM, as it is called, signifies more than just the addition of another in a series of increasingly sophisticated and capacacious computer memories that date back to 1970 when the 1,000-bit RAM was introduced. It is expected to play a pivotal role in determining the strength of the Japanese challenge in integrated circuits.

The Japanese, even with a late start and only two companies fully participating, were successful in carving out a 40 percent market share in 16,000-bit memories, the predecessor generation to the 64,000-bit chip. By contrast, five manufacturers — Fujitsu, Hitachi, Nippon Electric, Toshiba and Mitsubishi — will be out in force at the beginning of this latest generation of memory.

Among the U.S. manufacturers who have already unveiled their versions of the 64k RAM are Texas Instruments, Motorola and National Semiconductor, while within weeks Intel and perhaps the MosTek subsidiary of United Technologies, the current industry leaders, are expected to introduce their products.

"It is clear that the Japanese have a very big push on in 64k RAMs," said A.J. Stein, vice president and general manager of the integrated-circuits division of Motorola's semiconductor group. "It's a very key device in their future — and in ours as well."

The total market for semiconductor computer memories is around \$900 million, and growing at 20 to 25 percent a year, estimated Daniel Kleskin, a vice president of Dataquest Inc., an electronics industry market research firm.

More than any other component inside a computer, semiconductor memories have been responsible for the astonishing drop in data processing costs.

In 1972, for example, a 1,000-bit memory sold for around \$10, or about a penny per bit of storage capacity. By 1984, by contrast, the 64k RAM is expected to offer storage for about 6 one-thousandths of a penny, according to Benjamin Rosen, president of Rosen Research, an electronics industry research firm.

Moreover, by incorporating on a single chip the storage capacity that previously had been mounted on four circuits, the 64k RAM greatly diminishes the number of wiring interconnections required within a computer, while reducing power requirements, size and weight — important considerations in, say, a mainframe computer that typically offers 4 million bits of internal memory storage.

"As with previous memory generations, the 64k RAM violates that economic law of nature by giving more but costing less," Mr. Rosen said.

Despite these advantages, however, the 16k RAM, which at present sells for around \$3 in volume quantities, is expected to hold sway in the marketplace for at least another two years, as the price of the 64k RAM drops from around \$50 to between \$15 and \$20.

"I don't see the crossover point in terms of volume occurring until at least mid-1982," said Pierre Lamond, vice president and technical director of the semiconductor division at National Semiconductor.

Nevertheless, most manufacturers are vying with each other right now to "qualify" their parts, as people in the industry refer to the process by which users select their suppliers.

"The next 12 months are critical," said Dean Tombs, a vice president of Texas Instruments. "That's when relationships are formed that are likely to be maintained for some time," he added.

But designing a competitive chip is one thing, industry observers say, while succeeding in the marketplace is another. What really counts, from a user's point of view they add, is the ability to deliver reliable parts in quantity.

"We can't conclude a big innovative difference between one part and another," said Richard Anderson, the general manager of Hewlett-Packard's Data Systems division, a large user of semiconductor memories. "In fact, at any

ITT's West German Unit Shifts on Electronics

by John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

— Standard Elektrik Konrad Lorenz AG, the West German unit of International Telephone and Telegraph, has discovered that Japanese competitors get it is nice to have a support.

In 1979, the consumer products division of SEL, as the unit is known, lost \$27 million, largely as a result of stiff Japanese competition. ITT began looking for a way to relieve it of its European consumer electronics activities.

In 1979, following major restructuring and policy shifts at the ITT, the company broke off the perspective buyer, n-Brandt, the French electronics company, and decided to finance a European house- operation. To wind the broom, SEL hired Horst sum, the former head of Bosch, the electronics conglomerate.

Year later, SEL executives listing that the consumer electronics division will turn a profit by 1981, and industry analysts give them a better-than-even chance of succeeding.

"We halved our losses from 1978 to 1979," Charles Zakovits, SEL's video product manager, said in a recent conversation at the Duesseldorf high-fidelity fair. "This year, we should break even, and next year we could return to the black."

Despite expected sales of about \$450 million this year, consumer electronics remains SEL's only money-losing division. The company earned \$13.6 million last year, up 4 percent from a year earlier, on sales of \$1.69 billion, 11 percent more than in 1978. But no earnings went to the U.S. parent. Company employees hold about 14 percent of SEL in a profit-sharing plan, and their dividend is guaranteed until 1985 at 21 percent of the nominal share price.

SEL's realignment is part of an effort by Europe's electronics industry to close ranks to meet the Japanese threat. Last September, Philips and Grundig entered a complicated mutual shareholding plan to join forces financially after years of development cooperation, and Grundig is understood to be seeking a similar relationship with Siemens. This year, Thomson-Brandt sought to broaden its base by buying two small German television manufacturers, Normande and Saba.

Japanese manufacturers now hold about one-third of West Germany's consumer electronics market, where, unlike other European countries, almost no import barriers exist.

SEL has been given the lead role in restructuring ITT's consumer electronics operation in Europe. In a series of quick moves within the past year, the company phased out unprofitable radio production, closing a plant in Rastatt, West Germany, and concentrating instead on manufacturing for Europe in Penang, Malaysia.

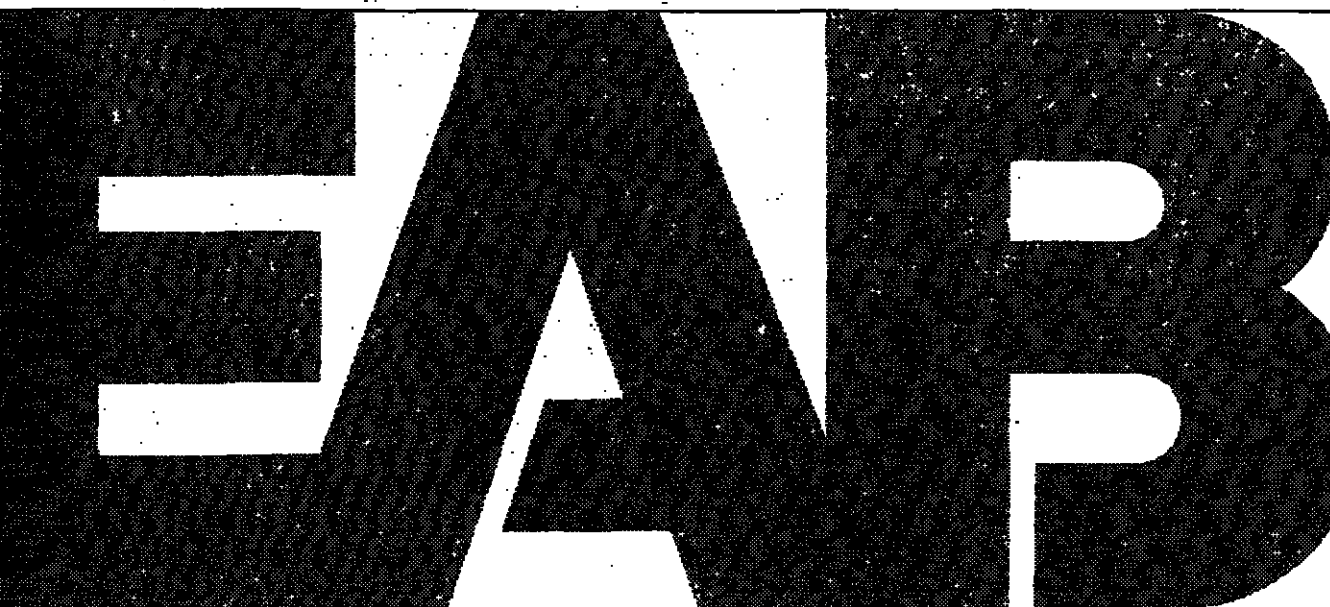
Output of televisions and video recorders is to be concentrated at a plant near Bochum, in West Germany's industrial Ruhr region. To achieve this, production at plants in Britain and France has been sharply curtailed, and it has been

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- Wintershall now supplies BASF AG with almost three quarters of its heavy fuel oils required for energy production and two thirds of the light fuel oils.
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MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sep. 16

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

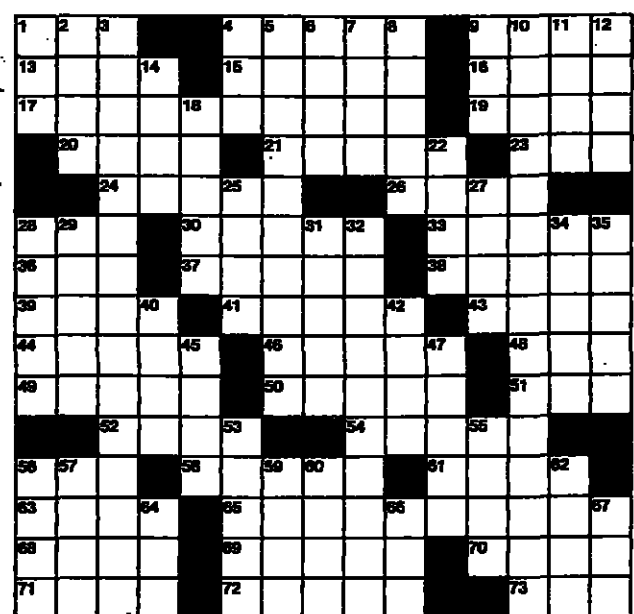
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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

[illegible]

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Senseless
 - Plants and animals of a region
 - Put on
 - Nursery item
 - Urge
 - Load
 - The act of stripping or riding
 - Spot bordering an agora
 - New or raw follower
 - Bury
 - Quant
 - Regretting
 - Jumble
 - French possessive
 - One of the Moluccas
 - Consecrate
 - "The greatest"
 - Storehouse
 - Studio equipment
 - Sail nearer the wind
 - Adjunct to a fishing line
 - Were to fasten a necklace
 - Goodbye, in Acapulco
- DOWN**
- Hosted an event
 - Like the Mojave
 - Variety, as of crops, investments or people
 - It's in the horse's mouth
 - They gave variety to the U.S.
 - Shut's partner
 - Tepee or yurt
 - Amend
 - Fool
 - Start of a statement re human
 - Archipelago
 - Jacob
 - American reformer
 - Disturb
 - Engagers in a logomachy
 - Medicinal plant
 - Scallion's cousin
 - Concert halls
 - Ulna, e.g.
 - Emulates an usher
 - Hordeolium

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS: 1. SENSELESS 2. FLORA AND FAUNA 3. PUT ON 4. NURSERY 5. URGE 6. LOAD 7. STRIPPING 8. SPOT 9. NEW 10. BURY 11. QUANT 12. REGRET 13. JUMBLE 14. LE 15. ONE 16. CONSECRATE 17. THE 18. STOREHOUSE 19. STUDIO 20. SAIL 21. ADJUNCT 22. WERE 23. FASTEN 24. GOODBYE

DOWN: 1. HOSTED 2. LIKE 3. VARIETY 4. MOUTH 5. THEY 6. SHUT 7. YURT 8. AMEND 9. FOOL 10. START 11. ARCHIPELAGO 12. JACOB 13. AMERICAN 14. DISTURB 15. ENGAGERS 16. MEDICINAL 17. SCALLION 18. CONCERT 19. ULNA 20. EMULATES 21. HORDEOLIUM

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALBANY	27	21	LOS ANGELES	62	54
ALBUQUERQUE	27	21	MADRID	33	21
AMSTERDAM	19	14	MANNING	31	21
ANCONA	27	21	MILAN	31	21
ANTWERP	19	14	MONTREAL	31	21
ARIZONA	27	21	MOSCOW	31	21
AUCKLAND	14	9	MURKIN	31	21
BANGKOK	34	28	NEW DELHI	31	21
BARCELONA	27	21	NEW YORK	31	21
BIRMINGHAM	27	21	NICE	31	21
BOMBAY	27	21	OSLO	31	21
BUDAPEST	27	21	PARIS	31	21
BURBANK	27	21	PERKIN	31	21
BUENOS AIRES	27	21	PRAGUE	31	21
CAIRO	27	21	RIO DE JANEIRO	31	21
CASABLANCA	27	21	ROME	31	21
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HONOLULU	27	21	TULSA	31	21
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Astros' Streak Halted Padres' Richards

Red Press International
ON — A two-run double by Gene Richards ended the Astros' winning streak and left for first in the National League West with Los Angeles, also threw out two

took a 1-0 lead in the Enos Cabell and Cesar Alcantara scored on Artie to left. Further damage was done by Richards' home run trying to stretch

ago tied it in the third the Smith was safe on a choice, stole second and in Jerry Mumphrey's sinistros came back in their Morgan tripled off the wall and scored on Cabell to left. Richards' own Cabell trying to take as play.

ago moved ahead, 4-2, in when consecutive Sam Hill Fahey, Luis Salazar Flannery produced one adre pitcher Bob Shirley on a fielder's choice, set-richards' two-run single to the second complete.

Major League Game Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis Cardinals	100	66	0.603
San Francisco Giants	91	75	0.547
Los Angeles Dodgers	88	78	0.528
San Diego Padres	87	79	0.523
Philadelphia Phillies	86	80	0.517
Montreal Expos	85	81	0.510
Chicago Cubs	84	82	0.506
Atlanta Braves	83	83	0.500
Washington Nationals	82	84	0.494
Florida Marlins	81	85	0.488
San Francisco Giants	80	86	0.482
Los Angeles Dodgers	79	87	0.476
San Diego Padres	78	88	0.470
Philadelphia Phillies	77	89	0.464
Montreal Expos	76	90	0.458
Chicago Cubs	75	91	0.452
Atlanta Braves	74	92	0.446
Washington Nationals	73	93	0.440
Florida Marlins	72	94	0.434
San Francisco Giants	71	95	0.428
Los Angeles Dodgers	70	96	0.422
San Diego Padres	69	97	0.416
Philadelphia Phillies	68	98	0.410
Montreal Expos	67	99	0.404
Chicago Cubs	66	100	0.398
Atlanta Braves	65	101	0.392
Washington Nationals	64	102	0.386
Florida Marlins	63	103	0.380
San Francisco Giants	62	104	0.374
Los Angeles Dodgers	61	105	0.368
San Diego Padres	60	106	0.362
Philadelphia Phillies	59	107	0.356
Montreal Expos	58	108	0.350
Chicago Cubs	57	109	0.344
Atlanta Braves	56	110	0.338
Washington Nationals	55	111	0.332
Florida Marlins	54	112	0.326
San Francisco Giants	53	113	0.320
Los Angeles Dodgers	52	114	0.314
San Diego Padres	51	115	0.308
Philadelphia Phillies	50	116	0.302
Montreal Expos	49	117	0.296
Chicago Cubs	48	118	0.290
Atlanta Braves	47	119	0.284
Washington Nationals	46	120	0.278
Florida Marlins	45	121	0.272
San Francisco Giants	44	122	0.266
Los Angeles Dodgers	43	123	0.260
San Diego Padres	42	124	0.254
Philadelphia Phillies	41	125	0.248
Montreal Expos	40	126	0.242
Chicago Cubs	39	127	0.236
Atlanta Braves	38	128	0.230
Washington Nationals	37	129	0.224
Florida Marlins	36	130	0.218
San Francisco Giants	35	131	0.212
Los Angeles Dodgers	34	132	0.206
San Diego Padres	33	133	0.200
Philadelphia Phillies	32	134	0.194
Montreal Expos	31	135	0.188
Chicago Cubs	30	136	0.182
Atlanta Braves	29	137	0.176
Washington Nationals	28	138	0.170
Florida Marlins	27	139	0.164
San Francisco Giants	26	140	0.158
Los Angeles Dodgers	25	141	0.152
San Diego Padres	24	142	0.146
Philadelphia Phillies	23	143	0.140
Montreal Expos	22	144	0.134
Chicago Cubs	21	145	0.128
Atlanta Braves	20	146	0.122
Washington Nationals	19	147	0.116
Florida Marlins	18	148	0.110
San Francisco Giants	17	149	0.104
Los Angeles Dodgers	16	150	0.098
San Diego Padres	15	151	0.092
Philadelphia Phillies	14	152	0.086
Montreal Expos	13	153	0.080
Chicago Cubs	12	154	0.074
Atlanta Braves	11	155	0.068
Washington Nationals	10	156	0.062
Florida Marlins	9	157	0.056
San Francisco Giants	8	158	0.050
Los Angeles Dodgers	7	159	0.044
San Diego Padres	6	160	0.038
Philadelphia Phillies	5	161	0.032
Montreal Expos	4	162	0.026
Chicago Cubs	3	163	0.020
Atlanta Braves	2	164	0.014
Washington Nationals	1	165	0.008
Florida Marlins	0	166	0.002

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis Cardinals	100	66	0.603
San Francisco Giants	91	75	0.547
Los Angeles Dodgers	88	78	0.528
San Diego Padres	87	79	0.523
Philadelphia Phillies	86	80	0.517
Montreal Expos	85	81	0.510
Chicago Cubs	84	82	0.506
Atlanta Braves	83	83	0.500
Washington Nationals	82	84	0.494
Florida Marlins	81	85	0.488
San Francisco Giants	80	86	0.482
Los Angeles Dodgers	79	87	0.476
San Diego Padres	78	88	0.470
Philadelphia Phillies	77	89	0.464
Montreal Expos	76	90	0.458
Chicago Cubs	75	91	0.452
Atlanta Braves	74	92	0.446
Washington Nationals	73	93	0.440
Florida Marlins	72	94	0.434
San Francisco Giants	71	95	0.428
Los Angeles Dodgers	70	96	0.422
San Diego Padres	69	97	0.416
Philadelphia Phillies	68	98	0.410
Montreal Expos	67	99	0.404
Chicago Cubs	66	100	0.398
Atlanta Braves	65	101	0.392
Washington Nationals	64	102	0.386
Florida Marlins	63	103	0.380
San Francisco Giants	62	104	0.374
Los Angeles Dodgers	61	105	0.368
San Diego Padres	60	106	0.362
Philadelphia Phillies	59	107	0.356
Montreal Expos	58	108	0.350
Chicago Cubs	57	109	0.344
Atlanta Braves	56	110	0.338
Washington Nationals	55	111	0.332
Florida Marlins	54	112	0.326
San Francisco Giants	53	113	0.320
Los Angeles Dodgers	52	114	0.314
San Diego Padres	51	115	0.308
Philadelphia Phillies	50	116	0.302
Montreal Expos	49	117	0.296
Chicago Cubs	48	118	0.290
Atlanta Braves	47	119	0.284
Washington Nationals	46	120	0.278
Florida Marlins	45	121	0.272
San Francisco Giants	44	122	0.266
Los Angeles Dodgers	43	123	0.260
San Diego Padres	42	124	0.254
Philadelphia Phillies	41	125	0.248
Montreal Expos	40	126	0.242
Chicago Cubs	39	127	0.236
Atlanta Braves	38	128	0.230
Washington Nationals	37	129	0.224
Florida Marlins	36	130	0.218
San Francisco Giants	35	131	0.212
Los Angeles Dodgers	34	132	0.206
San Diego Padres	33	133	0.200
Philadelphia Phillies	32	134	0.194
Montreal Expos	31	135	0.188
Chicago Cubs	30	136	0.182
Atlanta Braves	29	137	0.176
Washington Nationals	28	138	0.170
Florida Marlins	27	139	0.164
San Francisco Giants	26	140	0.158
Los Angeles Dodgers	25	141	0.152
San Diego Padres	24	142	0.146
Philadelphia Phillies	23	143	0.140
Montreal Expos	22	144	0.134
Chicago Cubs	21	145	0.128
Atlanta Braves	20	146	0.122
Washington Nationals	19	147	0.116
Florida Marlins	18	148	0.110
San Francisco Giants	17	149	0.104
Los Angeles Dodgers	16	150	0.098
San Diego Padres	15	151	0.092
Philadelphia Phillies	14	152	0.086
Montreal Expos	13	153	0.080
Chicago Cubs	12	154	0.074
Atlanta Braves	11	155	0.068
Washington Nationals	10	156	0.062
Florida Marlins	9	157	0.056
San Francisco Giants	8	158	0.050
Los Angeles Dodgers	7	159	0.044
San Diego Padres	6	160	0.038
Philadelphia Phillies	5	161	0.032
Montreal Expos	4	162	0.026
Chicago Cubs	3	163	0.020
Atlanta Braves	2	164	0.014
Washington Nationals	1	165	0.008
Florida Marlins	0	166	0.002

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis Cardinals	100	66	0.603
San Francisco Giants	91	75	0.547
Los Angeles Dodgers	88	78	0.528
San Diego Padres	87	79	0.523
Philadelphia Phillies	86	80	0.517
Montreal Expos	85	81	0.510
Chicago Cubs	84	82	0.506
Atlanta Braves	83	83	0.500
Washington Nationals	82	84	0.494
Florida Marlins	81	85	0.488
San Francisco Giants	80	86	0.482
Los Angeles Dodgers	79	87	0.476
San Diego Padres	78	88	0.470
Philadelphia Phillies	77	89	0.464
Montreal Expos	76	90	0.458
Chicago Cubs	75	91	0.452
Atlanta Braves	74	92	0.446
Washington Nationals	73	93	0.440
Florida Marlins	72	94	0.434
San Francisco Giants	71	95	0.428
Los Angeles Dodgers	70	96	0.422
San Diego Padres	69	97	0.416
Philadelphia Phillies	68	98	0.410
Montreal Expos	67	99	0.404
Chicago Cubs	66	100	0.398
Atlanta Braves	65	101	0.392
Washington Nationals	64	102	0.386
Florida Marlins	63	103	0.380
San Francisco Giants	62	104	0.374
Los Angeles Dodgers	61	105	0.368
San Diego Padres	60	106	0.362
Philadelphia Phillies	59	107	0.356
Montreal Expos	58	108	0.350
Chicago Cubs	57	109	0.344
Atlanta Braves	56	110	0.338
Washington Nationals	55	111	0.332
Florida Marlins	54	112	0.326
San Francisco Giants	53	113	0.320
Los Angeles Dodgers	52	114	0.314
San Diego Padres	51	115	0.308
Philadelphia Phillies	50	116	0.302
Montreal Expos	49	117	0.296
Chicago Cubs	48	118	0.290
Atlanta Braves	47	119	0.284
Washington Nationals	46	120	0.278
Florida Marlins	45	121	0.272
San Francisco Giants	44	122	0.266
Los Angeles Dodgers	43	123	0.260
San Diego Padres	42	124	0.254
Philadelphia Phillies	41	125	0.248
Montreal Expos	40	126	0.242
Chicago Cubs	39	127	0.236
Atlanta Braves	38	128	0.230
Washington Nationals	37	129	0.224
Florida Marlins	36	130	0.218
San Francisco Giants	35	131	0.212
Los Angeles Dodgers	34	132	0.206
San Diego Padres	33	133	0.200
Philadelphia Phillies	32	134	0.194
Montreal Expos	31	135	0.188
Chicago Cubs	30	136	0.182
Atlanta Braves	29	137	0.176
Washington Nationals	28	138	0.170
Florida Marlins	27	139	0.164
San Francisco Giants	26	140	0.158
Los Angeles Dodgers	25	141	0.152
San Diego Padres	24	142	0.146
Philadelphia Phillies	23	143	0.140
Montreal Expos	22	144	0.134
Chicago Cubs	21	145	0.128
Atlanta Braves	20	146	0.122
Washington Nationals	19	147	0.116
Florida Marlins	18	148	0.110
San Francisco Giants	17	149	0.104
Los Angeles Dodgers	16	150	0.098
San Diego Padres	15	151	0.092
Philadelphia Phillies	14	152	0.086
Montreal Expos	13	153	0.080
Chicago Cubs	12	154	0.074
Atlanta Braves	11	155	0.068
Washington Nationals	10	156	0.062
Florida Marlins	9	157	0.056
San Francisco Giants	8	158	0.050
Los Angeles Dodgers	7	159	0.044
San Diego Padres	6	160	0.038
Philadelphia Phillies	5	161	0.032
Montreal Expos	4	162	0.026
Chicago Cubs	3	163	0.020
Atlanta Braves	2	164	0.014
Washington Nationals	1	165	0.008
Florida Marlins	0	166	0.002

Major League Transactions

	119	62	715	.265
	141	562	105	.314
	115	419	56	.131
	145	587	64	.181
	141	587	64	.181
	141	587	64	.181
Home Runs				
New York, 37; Dallas, Milwaukee, 37; more, 2.				
Runs Batted In				
Twins, 106; Oliver, Texas, 104; City, and Orelvis, Milwaukee, 100; City, 98.				
Pitchers				
Oakland, 71; Kansas City, Cleveland, 52; Bumber, Baltimore, 44.				
Hitting (14 Doubles)				
Twins, 14; 2-4, 775, 256; John, New York, 2				

Observer

A Botched Exorcism
Of the Media Spirit

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — One thing about President Carter, he doesn't lack gall. "Why Not the Best?" he titled his 1976 campaign biography. It was a small instance of the cheek with which he managed that year to get himself created by the media, which blessed him with the magic accolade "front runner" after he discovered that the Iowa caucuses could be exploited to get the headline jump on the rest of the field.



Baker

And now, why does he not wish to the great national TV political spectacular in company with John Anderson? Because Anderson is a creation of the media. This explanation is an instance of gall elevated to the level of what New Yorkers call chutzpah, classically defined by Leo Rosten as "that quality enshrined in a man who, having killed his mother and father, throws himself on the mercy of the court because he is an orphan."

Carter offers additional justifications, as, for example, that Anderson is a Republican. Here he has a point of sorts. On the other hand, a loud argument could be made that Carter, whatever he labels himself, is also a Republican. We have Sen. Kennedy's testimony that he is "a clone of Ronald Reagan" with a few genes inherited from Herbert Hoover.

If two Republicans are to share the camera, Anderson might sensibly argue his case in a pamphlet entitled, "Why Not the Best?"

Finally, Carter asserts that power to govern should be confined to the two major political parties. Since Anderson is officially neither a Democrat nor a Republican, and since no candidate not representing one or the other has a chance, Carter says Anderson has no legitimate claim to share the TV screen with two party men.

Carter's tactical problem is how to exorcise Anderson, especially

from the national TV spectacular contemplated by the League of Women Voters. Without television exposure these days a candidate does not exist, and it is nonexistent that Carter wishes to bestow upon Anderson.

Tactically, one can only sympathize with the president. Sharing the tube with Anderson would be, as Mike Royko once said in another context, "like starting a fire by shooting yourself in the stomach."

A perfectly honorable way out has always been at hand. All that was necessary was for Carter to point out that the slim history of national TV debates indicates that they have no place in the serious business of choosing a leader for the state.

The word debate is used very cheaply when applied to them, for they can be called debates only in the sense that "Laverne and Shirley" can be called drama.

The only two precedents — the Nixon-Kennedy debates of 1960 and the Ford-Carter debates of 1976 — revealed the form to be intellectually hollow, the discussion of issues utterly sterile and the candidates dangerously vulnerable to misrepresentation because of the odd whims of television technology.

Nixon, everyone agreed, lost the crucial debate in 1960 because of poor makeup and the camera's cruel representation of a recent weight loss. Ford suffered because of a silly response to a question about Communism that made him look slow-witted.

The only truly enlightening moment in either series occurred in 1976 when a sound system failure left Ford and Carter speechless for nearly half an hour. What did they do? Stood like a pair of wooden dummies the entire time.

They understood what was going on, and it wasn't a debate. It was a TV image exercise in which the first man who did something natural, something human, risked being overwhelmed by a landslide.

Carter would make more sense refusing to lend his dignity to these charades instead of propounding rationalizations about Anderson.

The Mauldin Line

By Joseph P. Mastrangelo
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The place was Luxembourg, 1945. A very red-faced Gen. George Patton stopped World War II temporarily to confront a baby-faced, baggy-tousled, muddy-booted GI about the pictures he was drawing of soldiers in the U.S. Army.

"I asked him what he thought was inaccurate," the ex-GI recalls. "He admitted that the men looked like that at the front. I think I won that one."

So Willie and Joe continued their shrewd and shaggy ways. And still the Allies won the war.

Bill Mauldin, whose cartoons brought warmth and laughter to cold, damp, bug-ridden World War II soldiers, sat at a hotel bar in Washington.

The former boot-roasting soldier, now 58, draws five political cartoons a week for the Chicago Sun-Times. He lives on a 320-acre farm in Santa Fe, N.M., with his wife, Chris, and 2½-year-old daughter, Kaja.

It took an Army ceremony, wouldn't you know, to get him to Washington. He came for an honor wreath and plaque ceremony for the 45th Infantry Division, Oklahoma National Guard, at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Mauldin has been drawing ever since he can remember. Born in New Mexico and raised there and in Arizona, he took off to Chicago in 1939 with \$500 from his maternal grandmother to attend the Academy of Fine Arts.

He learned cartooning during the day and at night drew gag cartoons. He figures that after submitting at least 3,000 to 20 magazines he may have sold about 50 at \$2 each.

A year later he joined the Arizona National Guard and during a four-month period drew 64 days of K.P. Assigned to truck driving, he was found to be an expert at stripping gears, so the officer in charge of the motor pool gave him permission to try out as a cartoonist for the division newspaper.

Most of his early work he called "latrine humor." He became very popular with his division. When the outfit moved to Italy, Mauldin broadened his horizons

and, in 1943, Willie and Joe began to take shape.

"I was always scrambling for materials. Ink, pens, brushes. The best paper I found to draw on was the double-thick photo prints. I would rip a picture of Mussolini off the wall or Hitler, and draw on the back."

Mauldin thrived on depicting the boredom of the GI waiting around and waging a housekeeping-and-washing war.

Near Cassino, Italy, in 1943, he received a superficial wound from a mortar shell; he applied for a Band-Aid and was handed a Purple Heart, an incident he turned into a cartoon.

Shortly after he returned from the war, Mauldin's marriage foundered. He was divorced. Like many ex-GIs, he was

having a tough time adjusting to civilian life. "I had a gut feeling that I had made something good out of the war. It wasn't a nice feeling."

He began lashing out at the Ku Klux Klan and race discrimination as early as the late 1940s, but he was still suffering a period of letdown. "I began to feel like a bore with not much to say."

He published his first postwar collection of cartoons, "Back Home," in 1947, and shortly afterward began an intensely active period. He published three more books, acted in two movies, remarried, covered Korea for Collier's magazine, took up flying and bought a private plane.

He ran for Congress — at the time he was living on a 10-acre estate 35 miles north of Manhattan, in a Republican stronghold — but was defeated soundly by a Republican.

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